

THE NONCONFORMIST.

"The dissidence of dissent and the protestantism of the protestant religion."

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS.

No. VI.

PATIENCE! PATIENCE!

"THERE is no such thing as public spirit extant," exclaims the man, who, deeply interested in the success of some pet scheme of usefulness, tries, and tries in vain, to kindle general enthusiasm. His utmost pains, it may be, have served to fire a few ends of damp material, and not all his blowing can blow the dull spark into a flame. Instead of a blaze, which he had fondly hoped for as the reward of his efforts, volumes of thick smoke circle about his head, blind his eyes, and give notice to his lungs to beware of suffocation. He perseveres most manfully, and with an angry energy, for a time—all to no purpose—when, suddenly, disgust seizes him by the arm, and whispers in his ear, "Give over—your labour is but thrown away upon the worthless"—and he goes off muttering to himself, "Let them rot, then, if they will not burn!" Then, how virtuous he feels! How like a prophet left alone! the Abdiel of degenerate society! and the rest of his life, perhaps, is spent in searching up evidence that "there is no such thing as public spirit extant."

Something of this feeling, we must needs confess, has occasionally crept over us, and may, perchance, have found its way among our readers. Off with it at once! Bid it pack up its trunk and start! It is not virtue, but pride only, in virtue's cloak and hat. It has no legitimate business in the bosoms of the sincere. Turn it out as an impostor! and invite Patience to fill its place. The world may be bad enough—very bad—but, then, the way to make it better is not to turn your back upon it in a huff. Come, now, good reader! Let us step aside a moment and reflect. It may be useful to us to look at things as they really are, and may compose ruffled spirits, if there are any, for renewed action.

We may begin, then, with the consolatory thought that all the good stuff in the world was not used up when we were made what we are. It is not all woven into the tissue of our visible party. Happily, we have no right, because we have no ground for boasting, "We are the men, and wisdom will die with us." Love of truth, and reverence for principle, may have some modes of developing themselves which we cannot understand; and, although it would be stark folly to indulge a hope respecting obvious inconsistency, that it is all right at heart, we must bear in mind that this proceeding shows itself to be at a greater or smaller angle of disagreement with that principle, according to the position from which they are relatively viewed. There is a moral parallax which changes as we may happen to change our point of standing. The relation of conduct to the rule of right, it is true, is immutable—is always the same, however we may alter. But it does not invariably appear the same to all spectators. To this man, the two things may seem to be coincident—to that, widely to diverge the one from the other. And the difference between the two does not necessarily proceed from obliquity of vision—difference of position may account for it without that. We know that every trimmer pleads this in his own justification—but his ready resort to the plea does not destroy it, but rather proves its universally recognised strength. We verily believe that there is more good in every

party than others give them credit for, and more evil than themselves are ready to admit. Patient teaching—the teaching of the one by the other, and of all by events, is, perhaps, the slowest, but surest method of bringing all to the same position; and when that is accomplished, they will see duty alike, and the later-convinced will be equally earnest with the earlier.

It may not be amiss, moreover, when engaged in calling the world's attention to a new movement, to make a reasonable allowance for old associations. Men's thoughts and feelings are not readily moved out of the groove in which they have been wont, for a long time past, to run. Those who have looked fixedly upon one object for a lengthened period, retain the image of it upon the retina, even after the object has been removed. The unusual obtrusiveness of some other object may, perchance, lift its peaks into sight right through the *mirage* which floats before the eye; but no sooner is it withdrawn, than the unreal vision resumes its place, and men see again what you had hoped to have for ever faded out of sight. It is thus with party associations. When the Maynooth bill was before parliament, the Dissenters saw and dreaded it, heaving up its hated form above all the fancied advantages of Liberalism. It soon passed away from their view, and then those advantages seemed exactly what they were. The current of feeling, diverted for a moment by an unexpected obstacle, speedily regained its ancient bed. The lovers whom a serious misunderstanding had separated, came together again without seeking to clear it up, attracted by the unspent force of old endearments. We naturally mourn over the weakness herein exhibited—but we must patiently allow for it, and pity what we blame.

This further reflection may be useful also to stifle any nascent feeling of disgust. In a bold and dashing service, such as that to which we believe Dissenters are called by the peculiar character of the times, some faltering of purpose may be looked for in raw recruits, which would be unpardonable in veterans. The men who forsook the greatest Teacher the world ever looked upon, and left him alone in the hour of his anguish, turned out to be good men and true, notwithstanding—and against their desertion he had, as a set-off in that crisis of his career, the magnanimous devotion of a few who, until then, had never ventured to own their discipleship. Pusillanimity is not to be confounded with the absence of all right-mindedness. In the first brush of arms, many a man may be overcome by his fears who afterwards will signalise himself by his steadfastness. We say not that such cowardice ought to escape rebuke—we do not believe it—but we do say that it ought not to be received as decisive evidence of utter faithlessness of heart. Repeated trials are necessary before men are to be rejected as reprobate. Faith in a particular mode of action is only "made perfect through suffering." We must keep up heart, and go on—that is the only way of encouraging the timid. At every fresh encounter, an increasing proportion of those who are engaged may be expected to stand firm.

We will not pursue these observations further. They are put forth now, not to palliate the conduct of waverers, but to neutralise symptoms of disgust in the earnest-hearted. We all foresaw, and even predicted, what has come to pass; and now that it has come to pass, we have no right to be overcome by mortification. Besides, though all the world should prove unfaithful, the disheartening fact would give us no warrant to be so likewise. Our business is to let forth, through speech and action, the light which is in us; and, whether it hastens on corruption, or aids in the development of vitality, the duty remains unchanged. A revulsion of feeling from the service upon which we have entered cannot be right. More of compassion and less of anger would suit us all. There is One who puts up with us, and we, at least, ought to know what a power of meaning there is in that fact. We, then, surely do well to bear with others. Let us strive to prove it, and let passing events impress upon our minds this motto in reference to the work we have undertaken—"Patience! Patience!"

M. RONGE AT FRANKFORT.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 5.—Yesterday morning at nine o'clock M. Ronge, accompanied by MM. Kiellmann and Dovial, his two colleagues in the German

Catholic Church, arrived here. The Protestant population of the place, principally the lower classes, met him outside the town, and formed a procession to escort him to his hotel. At eleven o'clock M. Ronge preached in the Reformed German Church, which was placed at his disposal by the parish authorities. The Senate had taken measures to prevent any disturbance of the peace on the occasion. After service M. Ronge and his friends returned to their hotel, which is situated in the square where the colossal statue of Goethe is placed. M. Ronge soon afterwards appeared upon the balcony of the hotel, and shortly addressed the persons assembled. He alluded to the reception he had met with wherever he went, and said that such tokens of assent and support were not to be taken as a homage paid to him as a man, as he had done nothing to merit such honours, but that it was to be taken as the adherence of the people to the new reformation, which was now commencing, and of which no man could see the end. M. Dovial, a young, enthusiastic, and eloquent priest, next addressed them, and his speech, in which he interlarded allusions of a local character with peculiar effect, especially in regard to Goethe, whose statue was before him, made a strong impression on his hearers. It was intended that a public dinner should be given in the town to the missionaries of the new church, but the authorities interfered, and prevented it. A dinner was given, however, at the Josthaus, a place at a short distance from Frankfort, which was very numerously attended, and at which M. Ronge and his fellow-clergymen made speeches. While on his way to this dinner, he was met by a procession of young girls, who presented him with a splendidly-bound Bible, printed 300 years ago.

The arrival of M. Ronge here has certainly created a sensation, and the people went in crowds wherever he could be heard or even seen. But the feeling exhibited is one simply of curiosity, and it is almost unmixed with religious agitation. The impression made by M. Ronge's preaching is not a favourable one. The general opinion is that he is a man of no elevation of mind, and that his abilities are commonplace. No doubt, however, the New German Church is daily extending, both in the number of its converts, and in the hold it has taken of the people.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

SIR—I think the scene I have just witnessed in this town, evidencing as it does the state of popular feeling, will interest many of your readers. I was walking with a friend this morning up the Zeil, the finest street in Frankfort, and perhaps one of the finest in Europe, when my attention was attracted by groups of people, evidently in expectation of something. On asking what it meant, a boy said, "It is Ronge." The name recalled to our recollection his letter to the Bishop of Treves, and we thought we, too, would see Ronge. Soon he passed, amidst the cheers of the people, in the now densely crowded streets, the waving of hats and handkerchiefs from the windows, and the other usual demonstrations of joy and affection. When the crowd had passed, we continued our walk up the magnificent Zeil, and then turned into a narrow, picturesque street, with pointed gables and overhanging stories, called the Jews' Quarter. Most of the shops were shut, it being Saturday, but bright red and white stars, or gay bunches of flowers, hung from almost every window. Wreaths of flowers were suspended across the street; from one of them, and tastefully encircled with flowers, were the words, "*Es leben Johannes Ronge und seine Mitkämpfer.*" A man here told us that Ronge was to preach at the Reformed Church at eleven, but that no entrance could be obtained without tickets, and there were not any now to be had. Notwithstanding the tickets, however, we found as we passed the church that the doors were crowded now, two hours before the service would begin, and when the doors were opened the rush was terrific. It soon ceased; the church, which will contain 2,000, being quite full, and the doors were closed upon the still-besieging throng. One man alone seemed indifferent; smooth and trim in his address, he was smoking his cigar at the door of a shop, and carelessly asked, "What is all this about?" "It is Ronge," was the reply. "Who, then, is he?" "He is a Reformer." "*Il fait bien du mal de se mêler de la religion,*" was the characteristic reply. The people, however, did not think so, and a little narrow street down which he must pass to a side entrance to the church was crowded with people. It was interesting to watch this crowd. There was an expression of kindness, of earnest, yet calm thought, upon most of the faces there, and the number of young intelligent-looking men and women was a contrast to the very poor old people who usually form the majority in cathedrals. As the carriage of the reformer passed down the little street under the festive arches that had been suspended to do him honour, flowers were showered down into it from every window, and shouts of wel-

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come testified that in the opinion of the people he did not do evil, but good, to interest himself with religion. Education has been silently doing its work in Germany, and I do hope, from what I have seen here and elsewhere in this country, that a thoughtful and intelligent population is on the point of throwing off the yoke of priestly tyranny. I could not help wishing that some who in England would fix it upon our shoulders again, could have been in Frankfort to-day. Even they, I think, would blush to throw England back into the shadow of tradition and our ancestors, while Germany is emerging into the day of freedom and progress.

Frankfort, Oct. 4, 1845.

We learn from Posen, under the date of the 30th September, that the apostolic Catholic church in that city increases daily—that twenty-five persons had given in their adherence to it the previous Sunday, among whom were many Poles; so that it will soon be requisite to establish divine worship in the Polish language. This is peculiarly encouraging, as no nation has been so distinguished for bigoted attachment to the Roman Catholic ritual, and so slavishly submissive to its hierarchy, as the Poles have hitherto shown themselves.

SILESIAN MOVEMENTS.—We learn from Silesia that very many Bohemian families have left their native land on account of religion, and entered the Leignitz district, with the design of uniting with the Silesian Catholic dissidents. The government of Prague, it is said, formally applied to have them delivered up; but the president of Leignitz, Mons. de Witzleben, having applied to the Prussian government for instructions, received for answer, that although there assuredly existed between Austria and Prussia a mutual agreement for the delivery up of criminals, emigrants for conscience-sake could not be regarded in that light by Prussia, who herself guarantees religious freedom to her own subjects of every confession. In consequence of which reply, the Prague authorities have desisted from their demand, having no civil offence to allege against these fugitives from ecclesiastical tyranny. That they will not long remain without followers seems hopeful, from the following statement, which we have from a respectable source:—"It is well known that those noble Bohemian families, who 200 years ago were forced into the Roman Catholic church by the powerful persuasives—fire and sword—are even to the present day distinguished by a peculiar moderation and reserve in their religious profession, which indicates more conformity with the outward observances than zeal for the dogmas of the Romish church. Among those noble descendants of an army of martyrs, old recollections are said to have been powerfully revived by the late religious movements, and uniting with patriotic feelings to threaten important results at no distant date. Nor are the Bible Christians of the Catholic church extirpated, although they have been silenced."

ROMAN CATHOLIC MOVEMENTS.—A Magdeburg paper announces that the Prince Bishop Von Diepenbroch has threatened the late priest Nitschke with excommunication and degradation, which, unless the Prince Bishop relents, or the priest returns to the bosom of the true church, will be executed within three weeks, with all the formalities of "bell, book, and candle light."

A curious report is said to have reached the Rhenish provinces, that in one of the fringemakers' shops in Rome three costly roses now attract general attention. They are whispered to be commanded by the Papal high treasurer, and destined (after consecration) as gifts to three German sovereigns, who have merited special favour from the Roman pontiff by their stern opposition to the reform movement. Two Protestant potentates are even named as intended recipients of this distinction. There is, indeed, no saying to what extent of folly fanaticism may go. The holy coat of Treves is sufficient proof that superstition can lead to imbecility; but, while the Pope manufactures roses for others, I suspect he finds thorns enough sown in his path by the voice of Ronge.

We find the following in the *Débat*:—"Several letters which have reached us from Berlin, bring the news of an incident which proves to what a point men's minds are excited on religious points in that country. Although this incident, having passed in the King's palace, might have been expected to remain a secret, it transpired quickly, and became the subject of general conversation. The details which have been communicated to us are by no means authentic, and are probably very incomplete; nevertheless, they appear to us so grave that we do not hesitate to publish them. The religious movement, which had hitherto been confined to the inferior classes of the country, begins to gain the most elevated ranks of the kingdom, and is extending to the capital itself. This is, at least, what may be concluded from a striking manifestation which the municipal magistrates have just made before the King himself. This manifestation is directed against the Pietists, who form a powerful and dangerous party by their intrigues, secret proceedings, perseverance, and, above all, by the favour which they enjoy in the King's councils, where they are represented by Messrs de Thiele and Eichhorn. It is to the influence of this party that are attributed all intolerant measures—the rigorous observance of the Sabbath, the religious practices imposed by force on the sick, the refusal of the nuptial benediction to persons divorced, and the invasion of the most zealous Pietists into all the places of the consistories. These acts of intolerance have raised the country against the domination of [the Pietists, and the ma-

gistrates of the city of Berlin have rendered themselves the organs of the public feeling, by addressing to the King a letter, in which they inveigh openly against the Pietists' party, and attack personally M. de Thiele and M. Eichhorn. It appears that the address of the magistrates, which was sent to the King during his journey to the Rhine, had remained in the hands of the minister, M. de Thiele, who thought he might dispense with transmitting it to the Monarch. It was probably supposed that the matter would rest there; but the indiscretion of a journal disconcerted this plan. The secret having been divulged, it was necessary to reply, and give some explanation. The magistrates of the city of Berlin were ordered in a body to the palace, and they proceeded there in grand costume. There the King, who had by his side, it is said, MM. de Thiele and De Bodelschwing, told the magistrates that he had not read their address—that he had not heard of their proceedings but by the journals, and that he could not approve of such conduct. The King expected an apology, but nothing of the kind was given. Far from it, M. de Krauswick, the burgo-master of Berlin, proceeded to read the address to the King; his Majesty, being visibly displeased, sat down. When the reading was concluded, he spoke, and, in a long reply, began by demanding from the magistrates by what right they meddled with religious matters; he declared that he could not admit their competency in such matters; in his opinion it was to the King alone that belonged the direction of religious affairs, and it was, perhaps, the heaviest burden he had to bear. In a moral point of view, he could not allow either that the magistrates of Berlin were fit to meddle in such grave matters, for, according to his opinion, of all the cities in the kingdom, it was that where the most irreligious spirit had constantly reigned. "Under my great grandfather," said the King, "Berlin reckoned 40,000 inhabitants and fifty preachers. At present the population amounts to 500,000 souls, and you have not even thought of augmenting the number of preachers, nor constructed a single church. Is that showing great zeal for religion? As to the Pietists, those men, so wise and faithful to their God and their King, whom others had dared to name a party, it was not for the magistrates of Berlin to attack them; the King did not recognise any such right in the declared partisans of the new Catholics,—of those men who had violated all their oaths to their church." The King is declared to have terminated by stating, that if the authors of the address were not the representatives of his good city of Berlin, he should not have deigned to reply to them; but he could not forget the proofs of loyalty and fidelity which had cemented the union of the house of Hohenzollern and the city of Berlin. Such is the sense, if not the exact text, of the speech delivered by the King."

CHURCH RATE SEIZURES.

DONCASTER.—On Wednesday, the 1st inst., policeman Bagget, armed with a distress-warrant, entered the house of Mr J. T. Cooper, Unitarian minister, and took from his library "Thoresby's Diary," in four volumes, to satisfy the demands of Mother Church, for the expenses incurred by her ministers and congregation. The following are a few of the items of expense:—clerk, £24; ringers, £30; singing, £10; constables at visitation, 9s.; do. at confirmation, 15s.; sacramental wine, £14 9s.; confirmation wine, £5; glasses, 7s. 6d.; churchwarden's feast, £6 10s.; coals, gas, chips, and chimney-sweepers, £20 5s. 6d. The amount of the rate was 2s. 10d., and the expenses about 9s., or 10s. The agent of the Church had been hawking the books for sale, but he was told that *stolen goods* would not be received. Perhaps they may go to grace the shelves of the vicar, or those of his churchwardens.—*Inquirer*.

KINGSLAND.—On Tuesday, the 7th inst., the house of Mr T. B. Wilson, in Robinson row, Kingsland, was entered by an officer of the state church; who carried away with him a barometer, worth two guineas, to pay a church rate, amounting to 3s.

CHURCH-RATE SEIZURES.—To the catalogue of "Mother Church's" peculations we have to add two other seizures which have taken place recently. Two truck wheels were taken from Mr Matthey, of Burton street, for an assessment of 1s. 1d., with about 9s. expenses, although he had paid 6s. in part. The other case is that of the seizure of a black coat, value 28s., from Mr C. Reilly, tailor, St George's street, for an assessment of 1s. 3d.—*Cheltenham Free Press*.

CHURCH RATES.—At a vestry, held on Thursday, for the parish of St Mary Abbott's, Kensington, a church rate for the year of 1d. in the pound was agreed to. Mr Sullivan, a Roman Catholic, moved—first, that the making a rate be postponed to that day six months; next, that it be reduced to a half-penny in the pound; and, lastly, that it be increased to 19s. 11d. in the pound, "so that the church might have enough at once;" but neither motion found a seconder.

CLERICAL BIGOTRY AND INTOLERANCE.—We give the following from a known Catholic correspondent, merely observing for ourselves, that if the facts be truly stated, and the book correctly described, the affair is very disgraceful to all concerned:—"On Sunday week, a number of pamphlets were distributed in the neighbourhood of St Patrick's Catholic church, Toxteth park, before and during divine service. One of them having fallen into the hands of the Rev. William Parker, the senior minister, that gentleman addressed his congregation on the subject,

and I understand that upwards of thirty of them were afterwards handed to him by members of the congregation. The pamphlet is full of most false and scandalous misrepresentations of the doctrines and practices of the Catholic church—misrepresentations so gross and glaring, that they can only be matter of contempt or pity to Catholics, but are nevertheless calculated to excite enmity and ill-will against them amongst those of a different faith, who know no better. The Rev. Charles Marshall, of St Thomas's, Toxteth park, under whose auspices the pamphlet seems to have been distributed, might, with his assistants, have employed the Sunday to a much better purpose, than in circulating foul and virulent libels against their neighbours.—*Liverpool Mercury*.

NEW ROMNEY, OCT. 7.—The body of a man, without head or arms, was picked up on the sands, near the lighthouse, last Friday. Some suspicion was excited that he had been murdered and thrown overboard, as his legs were very strongly tied together. He appears to have been in the water some time, as his boots, the only portion of dress about him, were completely covered with barnacles.—*Kentish Observer*.

THE VINE AT SWAN RIVER.—The rapid growth and abundant fruitfulness of the vine in this colony, together with the ready manner in which it at once adapts itself to our soil and climate, has long excited very just admiration. Another example, worthy to be recorded among the rest, is now afforded by the success which has attended the rearing of the very valuable cuttings lately imported from New South Wales. These cuttings were planted only eighteen months ago, and several of them are now bearing fruit; in the garden of William Henry Mackie, Esq., there is one from which a bunch of grapes was gathered on Monday last, weighing nearly 1lb. These cuttings, thirty-two in number, were imported from the botanical garden at Sydney, where they were selected as the thirty-two best sorts out of between 700 and 800 choice varieties. Such of the fruit as has yet been gathered is of a remarkable fine and high flavour, and would doubtless, under proper management, produce wine of a superior quality.—*Perth Inquirer*.

FAILURE OF THE VINTAGE IN PORTUGAL.—The effects of the unseasonable heavy rains are now severely felt. "Letters from the Douro, where wine-making has commenced," says the *Pobres*, "describe the present vintage as the worst which has been for fifteen years. The grape bunches have one-half of the fruit unripe, while the other half is rotten: the wine will be watery and rotten-flavoured." The *Coallisao* says:—"The *lavadores* are gathering the grapes unripe, rather than await a total loss; the fruit is rotten as soon as ripe, owing to the incessant rains." At Braga public prayers had been offered up in all the churches, supplicating for an improvement in the weather, but no improvement had taken place, and a famine was dreaded.

ELECTION POLICY.—At the monthly of the Leicester Complete Suffrage Association on Tuesday evening, several members urged the necessity of being prepared with a candidate for the next general election, and some even insisted that principle demanded of the members that they should support two. The following resolution was eventually agreed to unanimously:—"That this association, observing that professing Liberals, who have little or no sympathy with popular rights, are everywhere preparing for a general election, earnestly recommends to the Complete Suffragists throughout the country to endeavour without delay to obtain suitable candidates; and this association renews the pledges it has already given to the non-electors, to assert its principles in this borough at the poll."—*Sentinel*.

SCARCITY OF HOP-PICKERS.—We hear complaints from the hop-districts of a great scarcity of pickers, and, in corroboration of it, we may mention that, on Saturday week, the city crier was engaged in perambulating the streets, alleys, and courts, of this city, announcing where employment might be had for hop-pickers. This is a significant token of a good demand for labour.—*Worcester Chronicle*.

A CURIOSITY.—An ordinary earthenware dish, purchased at the Cambrian pottery, Swansea, about sixteen months ago, by Williams, a tailor, residing in Goat street, has excited a considerable portion of curiosity in the minds of some of our townspeople during the past week. It appears that a short time since a great number of small crystallised substances, having the appearance of flowers, or miniature mushrooms, were observed to grow out of the dish, breaking through the hard glazed surface. One or two of these grew to the extent of an inch, but were accidentally broken. Others are now budding forth, covering nearly the whole surface of the dish. The taste is very similar to that of common salt. The oldest and most experienced individuals engaged in the manufacture of earthenware in this town, do not remember witnessing such appearances on any previous occasion. The general impression in the upper region of the town is, that it is a "bewitched dish;" but we opine, that a chemist, upon analysis, would be able to account for these curious appearances, by the accidental presence of some chemical ingredient not usually found in the materials from which such articles are manufactured.—*Cambrian*.

M. THIERS.—This distinguished statesman will leave London on Wednesday, for Bowood, the seat of the Marquis of Lansdowne. He will remain there on Thursday, and return to London on Friday. He will on the same day leave town for the Grange, the seat of Lord Ashburton, and return to London on Monday or Tuesday next week.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

ACCIDENT ON THE SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY.—An accident which, but for the instant aid afforded, would, doubtless, have been attended with very serious consequences, occurred on the above line on Thursday night, near the Paddock station, situate between Maidstone and Tunbridge, and which is said to have arisen from negligence and recklessness on the part of those employed thereon. It appears that at about eight o'clock in the evening, the usual signal was given on the train approaching within a short distance of the above station. The signal, however, was answered by the exhibition of the wrong lights, and the consequence was, that the train came in violent collision with one of the engines which was lying on the same rail. The crash was heard by the passengers, and, as may be imagined, created the utmost alarm amongst them. It fortunately, however, turned out that the only damage sustained was the partial destruction of the engine. This, however, may be attributed to the amount of assistance at hand, and but for which a melancholy sacrifice of life might have been the result. There is little doubt that most of the railway accidents have had their origin in the negligence of the company's servants, and the too frequent occurrence of them should most assuredly fully impress upon those companies the necessity of their exercising every precaution as to whom they take into their service, this being the best means they can adopt of preventing the public from being so subjected to the loss of life and limb.

NORTH KENT.—From a statistical statement of the distances between the principal places in Kent and the metropolis by the existing route and that proposed by the North Kent line, it appears that by the existing route Dover is 90 miles, by the proposed route it will be 72. Deal, by the existing route, is 103, by the proposed route 72; Ramsgate 99, by the proposed route 73; Margate, by the existing route, 108; by the proposed, 77; Canterbury, by the existing route, 83; by the proposed, 57; Maidstone, by the existing route, 58, by the proposed, 41. Mr Locke, in conjunction with Mr Vignoles, is now settling the engineering features, with the view of carrying the line to the bridges.

Mr Hudson, on arriving in York the other day, gave a handsome entertainment to between two and three hundred of the engine-drivers, officers, and artisans connected with the York and North Midland railway.

It is stated that the depositors of the London and Manchester (Ashurst's) line have paid up the 10 per cent. without a single exception, amounting to upwards of half a million.

Several meetings of the directors of the Ipswich and Bury line have been held to consult the inhabitants and land-owners on the sites for stations.

Last week 7,000 children visited Derby from Birmingham, filling an enormous caravansary of 112 carriages.

The Thetford, Bury St Edmunds, and Newmarket Company have obtained the assent of his Grace the Duke of Rutland, through whose estate the line will pass, for about four miles before it enters Newmarket.

An arrangement, it is understood, has been made by the promoters of the Isle of Axholme line with Mr Hudson and the York and North Midland line, whereby the latter takes a large portion of the stock of the former, with a per-centage guarantee and half profits.

The Manchester, Buxton, Matlock, and Midland announce a proposed increase of £600,000 to their capital for carrying out branches and extensions.

Constructive operations have been commenced on the line between Gainsborough and Grimsby, and several hundred men are employed at Kirton in cutting the tunnel through the hill.

Mr Hudson, it is said, has originated a scheme for the establishment of a harbour and docks at Scarborough, to facilitate the communication with the Baltic.

RAILWAYS IN LONDON.—A great scheme is on foot to build in Farringdon-street a central terminus for railways, uniting Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, and other places, with the metropolis. The man of business will be able to step out of his office, and without any packing up—without so much as buttoning his coat, or doing more than pocketing his papers—be set down in Manchester or Liverpool. The project has, in a preliminary stage, received the sanction of the City parliament—the Court of Common Council—who have referred to a committee the petitions from companies to purchase the necessary ground. The site of the Fleet prison, erewhile the cage of the miserable insolvent debtor, will hereafter be thronged by people passing and repassing from all parts of the world, eager ministers of the industry and prosperity of the country. No contrast could exceed that of the past and future use of the site. There is a talk of some great central terminus for all railways. It does not, however, need any vast effort of imagination to look beyond even that scheme to the day when the metropolis will be converted into one immense terminus, by means of a special system of metropolitan railways, traversing the whole space; so that the Birmingham traveler may take to the rail at Newington Butts, the Brighton traveler at Paddington, the Bristol traveler at White-chapel, dispensing with the preliminary obstruction of cab or omnibus. It has been well remarked that the resident at Kensington or Bayswater will not long consent to remain, in point of time, at a greater distance from the heart of the metropolis

than the resident at Harrow or Maidenhead. You may find it take you as long to go from Kensington to the London-bridge terminus of the Brighton railway, as from London-bridge to Brighton. Nay, of two friends taking leave at London-bridge, one for Brighton by rail, and one for Kensington by omnibus, the traveler to Brighton might reach his destination first. London will speedily find the means of balancing these disparities; and when that has been done by an internal system of railways, the long-lined railways will obtain the means of using the internal system as an extension of their own. Some object, that the introduction of railways into the metropolis will obstruct trade, and injure the citizens. Of course, whatever obstructs trade will injure the citizens; but how facility of transit can obstruct trade is the puzzle. Railways do not obstruct trade anywhere else; not over the country, nor within factories, where the tram-rails from the coal-house to the engine-house, the moving stages ascending and descending from floor to floor, are all of the railway genus; and a great town may be considered to stand between the wide space of a country at large and the narrow crowded space of a factory. The railway conveyance for passengers is the cheapest in the world, upon the whole the safest, and self-evidently the most facile. The railway carriage is virtually a moving room, and without much difficulty it might be made completely so; a luxury which the Americans have almost effected in their "cars." Time is precious to tradesmen; though some citizens, it seems, have still to learn the fact. An hour lost in traversing London to get at the railway may cause him who has just learned some important intelligence to miss the packet for America, or lose the sale of goods made up on a hasty order. An hour or two to be wasted in the omnibus, may decide that you will not go or send at all about some business that might have proved worth the trouble; whereas railways in London would convert the metropolis into one vast office. Eventually, the citizen's private counting house and country house may be one, with a back railway connecting it to his city counting house. But to have an internal system of railways you cannot do without termini in London itself—not one, but many. And greatly must such an innovation conduce to the improvement of London. It will relieve the principal streets from huge masses of heavy traffic—exchange for the ponderous and obstructive waggon, the flying island or subterranean magic car of the railway train; saving hindrance, noise, and mechanical troubles innumerable. It will introduce handsome edifices. It will break up bad neighbourhoods—as this very terminus at Farringdon street promises to do, and give opportunity for remodeling whole districts without special cost; the one operation of improvement becoming a mere incident in the other operation of making the railways. It will shake up the ill-conceived framework of the British capital, suggesting and facilitating other improvements, until railway-traversed London will look back with smiling pity on these days when citizens survived who dreaded lest railway termini should obstruct trade.—*Spectator*.

GREAT PROJECT OF A UNITED RAILWAY STATION IN LEEDS.—A project has been formed for a united railway station in this town, in such a situation, and of such a magnitude, as will startle most of our readers to hear of; and yet the project is one that is entitled to the utmost consideration, and it is likely to be the subject of an application to parliament in the ensuing session. The plan is, to make a great and splendid passenger station for most, if not all, of the railways having termini in Leeds, in the heart of the town, close to the Commercial buildings, and immediately contiguous to the place of mercantile business. The sum of £500,000 is thought likely to be required for the execution of this project, which would be contributed by the several companies.—*Leeds Mercury*.

IMMINENT PERIL OF THE TOWN OF KEIGHLEY.—Keighley is in great danger of being devoured. The various railways seem determined to demolish her altogether. Six different companies have been burrowing in her suburbs like mice in a cheese for the last fortnight, and on Monday last another more bold than the rest made a dash through the main street from top to bottom, leveling all before it. The Keighley populace are becoming very anxious about the matter, as they don't know whether they are to be lifted up, or crushed down, or bored through, or what!

Last week a meeting of the landed proprietors of Hawkhurst, Goudhurst, Sandhurst, and Cranbrook, was held at the latter place, to consider the best route for a branch line from Paddock wood, through the borders of Kent and Sussex. There were present Lord Beresford, Mr J. B. Hope, M.P., and others. Nothing definite was decided on.

The Leeds and Liverpool, it is said, have determined to extend their proposed line from Bury to Parkside. The surveys are completed.

The Sheffield, Wortley, Silkstone, and Wakefield Company have resolved to make a branch line, to unite with the Manchester and Leeds.

Rumours are afloat at Oakham, that in consequence of Lord Harborough's determination not to allow the Syston and Peterborough to pass through his park, it has been thought most practicable to change its route, between Oakham and Stamford, for the one by Emperingham.

The works between Gainsborough and Kirton are proceeding vigorously.

The principal engineer is now in the island surveying the Isle of Man railway.

Lord Crewe proposes to build a church and school, in addition to those already established by the Grand Junction Company, at Crewe.

HULL.—The great business at the Town Council meeting yesterday was the approval of the proposed lines of railway for connecting Hull with the principal agricultural and manufacturing districts in the three ridings of Yorkshire. Never did we witness greater unanimity than was manifested in advocating the claims of the East and West Yorkshire Junction, and the Hull and Barnsley Junction railways, to the support of all who are interested in the trading prosperity of this port. At present we certainly have more than enough of railway accommodation; nor does a day pass without complaints reaching us of the lateness of trains, owing to all the traffic being confined to a single line.—*Hull Advertiser*.

METROPOLITAN.—A company has been formed for the construction of an atmospheric railway through several of the streets of London, upon viaducts supported by iron columns. It is for the purpose of connecting all the metropolitan termini, whereby the ports of London, Liverpool, Bristol, Southampton, &c., may be placed in one continuous line of communication.

ARRANGEMENTS are in progress for a direct line from Dundee to Aberdeen and the north of Scotland.—*Montrose Standard*.

VIOLENT DEATHS OF RAILWAY SERVANTS.—On Monday, Robert Holt, one of the plate-layers of the Newcastle and Darlington railway company, was attempting to get upon a train near Fulwell, while it was in motion, and fell upon the line. The wheels passed over his legs, below the knee, and rendered amputation necessary. He did not long survive.—On Thursday, Andrew Laidley, one of the company's joiners, hung himself in a fit of despondency, near to Pelaw. He has left a wife and family. [An inquest has been held since this was written. The deceased, it seems, was found with his neck on a rope, fastened like a small swing to a low beam (about four feet high). He was on his knees, and it is possible that his death was accidental. The rope had not been placed upon the beam by the deceased, nor was it formed into a noose.—The jury returned an open verdict.]—Francis Davis, an Irishman, aged 22, was struck on the head by the handle of a winch, while working last week on the Tynemouth Extension railway, and killed.

The Midland Railway Company is giving excursion trips to the villages between Rugby and Kegworth at the rate of one shilling per hundred miles.

AYR AND DUMFRIES JUNCTION RAILWAY.—This undertaking has received the sanction of the Marquis of Bute, through whose lands a great portion of the line passes.

THE DUKE OF NORFOLK has allied himself with the Duke of Cleveland in the crusade of rank against railways, and has publicly announced his determination "to oppose in every way he may think most likely to be successful, the proposed Dorking and Brighton Atmospheric line."

CONVERSION OF THE CHARD CANAL INTO A RAILWAY.—A special meeting of the proprietors of the Chard canal was held in Bristol, on Thursday afternoon, when it was unanimously resolved that powers should be given to the committee of management to take measures for converting the canal into a railroad, or to join any other company for that purpose. In conjunction with the Bridgewater and Taunton canal, it is proposed to unite, by means of a railway, the Bristol and English channels.

PROJECTED ATMOSPHERIC AND WOODEN LINE.—A Paris paper states that an advantageous offer made by Englishmen to the cities of Bremen and Hanover, now occupies much attention. It consists in establishing between those cities, instead of an iron railway, a railway of wood, which will not cost more than one-third of the price of the former, while the expenses of working the line will also be more economical. The locomotives employed on this line will be upon the system of atmospheric pressure, and will proceed much more rapidly than steam engines.

MR HUDSON AND THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—We are enabled to state, on what we believe to be good authority, that Mr Hudson has joined the directorship of this company, and given another important evidence that its affairs will in future be conducted with sounder discretion than heretofore. This addition will also be a propitious one for the interests of the Eastern Union Company, and will infuse a new and more harmonious spirit among both bodies.—*Ipswich Express*.

We are informed, upon the best authority, that the London Central Terminus Company are negotiating with—indeed, that terms have been agreed to—for leasing the Waterloo bridge, instead of the Hungerford.—*Chronicle*.

PLYMOUTH AND NORTH CORNWALL.—A new scheme was promulgated yesterday (Friday), under the above title. The course of this railway is as follows:—The principal terminus is to be at Sutton Pool, the centre of the established trade, for the deepening and improvement of which a new company, with £100,000 capital, is in process of formation. The line will cross the Tamar at or near Saltash, and proceed by Callington to the vicinity of Launceston, whence it will extend by Camelford to the Delabole quarries, and there form a communication with the Delabole and Rock railway, for the formation of which an act of parliament, containing ample power to construct docks, and otherwise improve the harbour of Padstow, has been already obtained. Short branches will connect the line with Devonport, Llan-kinhorne, and Launceston. The capital is £200,000, in shares of £25 each; and the engineer, we believe, is Mr George Rennie.

WHAT IS SCRIP?—Where it is proposed to form a railway company, and scrip are issued between the time of the announcement and that of obtaining the act of parliament, they are not shares, because, until the requisite statute has been procured, the company are not established. The "scrip" are merely instruments which will entitle the persons who have executed the "subscription contract," at the time of obtaining them, to have shares given to them by the company after the act has been procured. But they convey no property by assignment. In practice, however, they are commonly bought and sold, quite irrespective of this state of the law. But the act alone constitutes shares, and makes them transferable.—*Wandsworth's Law of Railway.*

NORTH LONDON JUNCTION.—This project, which has at the head of its committee John Attwood, Esq., M.P. for Harwich, proposes to carry out a most important work, by connecting the principal railways which enter the metropolis, so as to put an end to the great inconvenience now felt in reaching a terminus. The terminus in the City is to be on the most complete scale, and will occupy ten acres of land, within 500 yards of the Bank—a position which will make it the terminus of all the railways, and the centre and depot of all the city traffic. There is to be a branch from this station to the Eastern Counties at Shoreditch—an arrangement that will make it most convenient for Essex passengers. The capital is £1,300,000, and the shares are £20 each.

AN OPPONENT OF RAILWAYS.—MR. LEGH, OF ADLINGTON, AND THE RAILWAY SURVEYORS.—It is known to most of our readers, that several of the proposed new railways are intended to traverse the estate of Adlington, the property of C. R. B. Legh, Esq., a magistrate of this county. We understand, however, that Mr Legh has peremptorily refused permission to the agents of several railway companies to make the necessary surveys of the levels on his estate, and that he has employed watchers to prevent their progress. With praiseworthy courage and perseverance the surveyors have exposed themselves to some risk in their endeavours to overcome the unreasonable obstacles thus opposed to the completion of their plans. We understand that, yesterday afternoon, no less than six railway martyrs, employed by Rastick's company, were brought into Macclesfield in the custody of Mr Legh's keepers, and committed to the lock-ups, where they were kept in "durance vile" for some time, till a magistrate could be found to liberate them on bail.—*Macclesfield Chronicle.*

As arguments have ceased to produce any effect in checking the railway mania, it is right to try what facts will do, when bearing upon former and now tried speculations in matters bearing a resemblance to it, in not sending money out of the country. The following statements, the truth of which few can fail to recognise, are taken from the *Bankers' Circular of Friday last*:—"A railway is a means of carrying the trade of a country; so is a bank, so is a ship, a canal, a post-office, a turnpike road, &c. We have had joint-stock associations for two of these, and we may cast out of the category ships, for there have been no public joint-stock associations for ships other than ocean and river steamers; turnpike and parish roads have been constructed, chiefly at the cost of landowners and occupiers, who have expended probably £20,000,000 or £30,000,000 sterling in their construction and maintenance, without obtaining, on an average (previous to the advent of railways) more than two per cent. per annum for their money expended on all such as were formed pursuant to acts of parliament. The Post office has been wisely made a government monopoly. But, leaving these, there have been public associations for canals and banks; and what is the lesson which their history teaches? Sixty years ago men were seen madly riding over one another to be the first at an appointed place to put down their names as subscribers to canals, one-half of which were not within twenty years worth a fourth part of the sum they cost. There were a few great prizes, such as the Loughborough, the Birmingham and Oxford, the Leeds and Liverpool, the Grand Junction, &c., but every shareholder, as he whisks down to Brighton by the 'express train,' may see an instructive memento of the ruin attending the remainder, in the sedge bits of the old Croydon canal, whose shares stood at nil long before railways were thought of. We believe that it may be very safely affirmed that if you take all the canals and all the joint-stock banks that have been opened in England, and set the losses against the gains, it would be found that they had afforded to the adventurers collectively far less than five per cent. per annum upon the aggregate amount of outlay. It may be said, that this only involves an argument in recommendation of exercising discrimination in making investments. We admit it; but that is the important thing, and almost the only thing that requires to be impressed on the public mind. As far as analogy or experience teaches—and the teaching in this case is of a very imperfect kind, for we are in a new world of adventure—the impression of danger without exercising discrimination is of the most forcible character. It is, intrinsically, all an affair of discrimination, selection, and economy."

The Parisian paper, *Le Journal des Chemins de Fer*, announces the formation of a new company for the execution of the Tours and Nantes road, under the presidency of Count Borelli. The Union company, which intends to bid for the Paris and Lyons railway, was about to call on their subscribers to pay late Baron Rothschild's bank the first tenth of their subscription. A new company has been constituted for a circular railroad round Paris, and a communication between that capital and Soissons.

M. Petiet, former engineer of the Versailles left bank road, had been appointed chief of the *matériel* of the Northern line. Another company, assuming the title of Great Junction, had opened a subscription for the construction of a railroad from Grenoble to Geneva, passing through Chambéry, on a capital of 87,000,000f. The survey of the section of the central line, from Chateauroux to Limoges, was on the point of being terminated.

BIRMINGHAM LINES.—About forty lines immediately connected with Birmingham and the district are already projected, the estimated capital for the construction of which is upwards of £30,000,000 sterling, and there are, we believe, applications for fifty times the number of shares which the projectors have for allotment! Birmingham has thus been made a great centre, from which lines radiate in every direction; and this might have been expected from its geographical position, and the great trunk lines by which it was early brought into direct communication with the northern and southern districts of England. If the natural features of the country be thus threatened with change, our town promises to be no less revolutionised. Two magnificent central stations have been determined upon—one to accommodate the London and Birmingham and the Stour Valley traffic; the second for the Grand Junction and the Birmingham and Oxford lines. Another consequence of railway progress, and a most gratifying one, is the establishment of a Stock Exchange, of which the foundation stone was laid last week. Birmingham has long been the principal market in the kingdom for the sale of canal shares, and it now takes high rank as a mart for railway transactions also. These are few of the effects of this great commercial movement; but, amongst a population engaged in manufactures, such as those in this neighbourhood, the immediate and indirect advantages resulting from it are incalculable as they are numerous and diversified.—*Birmingham Journal.*

SWINDON.—This place would seem to be the "disputed railway territory," from the number of schemes now before the public, proposing to have connexion with the Great Western Railway, or to pass over with independent lines. The following list will show most of the schemes which are projected:—Manchester and Southampton Railway direct (Walkinshaw's line), capital £1,500,000; Manchester, Southampton, and Poole (Lacy's line), £1,600,000; Southampton, Manchester, and Oxford Junction (Parson's line), capital £900,000; Oxford, Southampton, and Portsmouth, via Didcot, with branch (Bethell's line), £500,000; South and Midlands Junction, capital £1,280,000; West Midland Manchester, and Southampton, and Swindon and Birmingham Junction, £1,200,000; Cheltenham, Oxford, and Brighton Junction, £1,000,000; Brighton and Cheltenham Direct, £1,000,000; Salisbury and Swindon extension of the Wilts, Somerset, and Southampton Junction, £700,000; Rugby, Swindon, and Weymouth Direct Junction, £1,800,000; Southampton and Great Western Junction. Troops of engineers and surveyors are traversing the country in the neighbourhood of Swindon in all directions; and upon almost every eminence may be seen some eminent surveyor spying out points and taking sights, whilst the fields present an appearance, from the number of flagstaffs, as if a steeple chase on a grand scale was about to be run. A railway communication from Swindon to Salisbury and Devizes is very much needed, and any line which would afford direct means of communication between those places would meet with due encouragement and support from parties locally interested.—*Devizes Gazette.*

THE PROSPECTUS MANIA.—We have a multitude of communications on the means of assuaging the flood of prospectuses with which the money market is deluged. An order in council against new prospectuses has been prayed for on one side, and threatened on the other. The bugbear of financial embarrassment at the period of paying in the deposits, is resorted to by alarmists of another class; while a third class, adding up the enormous amount of the cyphers at the head of the prospectus, look forward to universal bankruptcy. It is needless to say that these alarms are false, and the antidotes proposed are unfeasible and absurd. The folly is on the part of those who conceive for a moment that the shoal of prospectuses mean anything more than that it is useful, convenient, and, for the time being, profitable, for a certain number of people to engage in the manufacture of prospectuses. In short, it is not new railways, but new prospectuses, that are at a premium. At least one-half of the prospectuses of the day are paper and print, and nothing more. Neither the railways they project, nor the capital they print in large letters, have now, or ever will have, any existence. A multitude of the projects in the market have no engineer, no surveyor, nor ever will have any. Of course, all that class of schemes will never be more than they are, a good printing and paper speculation. A few credulous, foolish people will be bit by having to pay for the paper and printing, the advertising, and the manufacturing of the prospectuses, and there will end their losses and the public misfortune. Besides these prospectuses that have neither engineer nor surveyor, we have a second class, that have merely the name of an engineer or surveyor. This name is lent at so much; the lending of their names, at so much per prospectus, is a system—certain engineers have a certain figure which they charge for it. One learned gentleman, who has a name with a good handle to it, charges a thousand guineas per prospectus, for the loan of it for one session. But he takes no further interest in the scheme, and lends his name on express stipulation that he shall have no further trouble, and no further responsibility in

the matter. Another engineer, with no handle to his name, charges it at the rate of £500 per prospectus per session, under similar conditions of use; and the third personage, who has a broken handle or sorry reputation, sells his name at its value, however low that figure may be; and such are cheap and worthless enough. Of all this class of projects there is nothing to fear on the score of their ever requiring to be made. They are prospectuses—as such they are "made to sell," and nothing more. They may, perhaps, pay somebody, and will certainly punish those fools whose wits go woolgathering, but they will not further embarrass the public.—*Railway Chronicle.*

ATMOSPHERIC.—It has been estimated that, were this system generally adopted, 50 per cent. more of iron would be required in its construction than what is consumed under the present system. It is also a question whether a sufficient quantity of iron can be found and manufactured to construct, upon the ordinary plan, the lines that are immediately required. Indeed, extensive iron-works and mines are in contemplation to meet the extra demand for that material, created by the new railways. If this be so, the adoption of the atmospheric system, even though its pretensions were established, would cause an evil that the country would feel keenly. If 2,850,000 tons of iron is the amount that will be requisite for the new railways, upon the present plan, no less than about 4,280,000 tons would be necessary to make the same length of railway upon the atmospheric, calculating on an increase of only 50 per cent. But, we believe, it would be found that the 50 per cent. extra consumption of iron is much underestimated; for it was framed by a dutiful pupil of the atmospheric school. This circumstance may account for the favour in which ironmasters generally, with their parasites and paid puffers, regard the success of the atmospheric scheme. It is easy to convince a manufacturer of the value of an invention that requires an increased consumption of his manufactures.—*Herapath.*

CLEETHORPES.—Railway surveyors have lately been taking a survey, and a plan of this village, to which it is in contemplation to have a branch road from the Louth and Grimsby line, which is to be included in the bill to be presented to parliament next session. From the quick and cheap transit of the visitors and their luggage from Louth and other parts of the country, will greatly facilitate the improvement of the place.—*Newcastle Chronicle.*

Four different lines are projected to run through Bridgnorth.

BRIGHTON, LEWES, AND GRAVESEND.—At the last meeting of the Gravesend town council, Mr Smith, solicitor of the proposed line from Brighton to Gravesend, via Lewes, crossing the river at Gravesend by a steam ferry, to form a junction with the North Eastern, attended; but, as the company was not yet formed, the corporation declined coming to any conclusion on the subject.

A considerable number of labourers are now employed between Newbury, Andover, Stockbridge, and on to Southampton, to assist the surveyors, levelers, and others engaged by the Manchester and Southampton Company to survey, take levels, and prepare plans for the project, which is at this season a timely benefit to the poor, as also to the various parishes, who, without such employment, would probably be out of work.

PERTH AND INVERNESS.—Our Scotch lines, says the *Inverness Courier*, have made remarkable progress during the last fifteen months. It is evident that the time has arrived when a railway must be made; and that the line chosen by this company for opening up the communication between the south and northern counties is the best that could have been selected, is established by the high authority of Mr Errington. We are satisfied too, that the more the matter is considered, the more clearly will it appear that it must be a remunerating speculation. Not only is it a trunk line in continuation of the Caledonian and Scottish Central, but, unlike them, it will be subjected to no competition for the thorough traffic of the north. Being at least seventy miles shorter than any other line, it must command a monopoly. With Perth and the rich district of Athole and its romantic scenery at one end, and Inverness, Elgin, Forres, and Nairn, at the other, and forming as it necessarily will, the outlet in the products of the large and rapidly improving counties of Moray, Nairn, Inverness, Ross, Sutherland, Caithness, and Orkney, we cannot doubt that the traffic will be very great. Our southern readers can have but a faint idea of the crowds of tourists who annually, even now, frequent the Highlands; and who can calculate the increase of those pleasure and health-seeking visitors? This, however, is only one source of traffic. It is well known that vast flocks of sheep and herds of cattle are, for six months every year, sent from the north to the south country markets, all of which would be conveyed by rail. Besides, it will at once give an impetus to improvement; and the feeding of stock—which is yet almost in its infancy, from want of means of conveyance—will be carried to an extent of which it is scarcely possible, at present, to form a conception. Add to all this, that it will concentrate the traffic which now is conveyed by other channels—that it will foster manufactures, for which, particularly woollens, the country is so well adapted—that the shores of the northern counties afford exhaustless supplies of the finest fish of every variety, which will, by this conveyance, be carried, in a few hours, to the best markets of the south—and that thousands of acres, now almost barren, will be made arable; and we think we are right in asserting both that it will bestow the greatest boon hitherto

conferred on the Highlands, and that it will prove a highly profitable investment. It is now certain that railway communication will be carried still further northward; and, while we wish every success to the schemes of our northern friends, it is manifest that these must operate as feeders, and most materially add to the profits of the great undertaking more immediately under consideration.

SWISS LINES.—The railway question is beginning gradually to occupy the minds of the inhabitants of the interior; a deputation from Basle has for some days past been in communication with the government of Lucerne. Lucerne is willing to co-operate towards the extension of the Basle line to the Lake of Lucerne, but cannot agree with respect to the necessary funds.

STUTTGARD.—On the 4th inst. the finished portion of this line, from Caverstadt to Unterturkheim, was opened amid universal rejoicings, in the presence of his Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, and a numberless multitude, whose cheers were loud and long. The result was quite satisfactory.

RAILWAYS IN YORKSHIRE AND LANCASHIRE.—The railways in operation in these counties are 23; in progress, 27; projected, 100: of the latter, 22 have been surveyed and settled as to the lines, but the remainder are not yet in a definable state.

A NEW CITY.—The following animated description of one of the last wonders of our day, the new city now rising at Birkenhead, is from the pen of a noble diplomatist and will be read with interest:—"I have made a very agreeable trip to Birkenhead, which is a place rising, as if by enchantment, out of the desert, and bidding fair to rival, if not eclipse, the glories of Liverpool. Seven years ago there were not three houses on that side of the Mersey—there are now above 20,000 inhabitants; and on the spot where within that time Sir W. Stanley's hounds killed a fox in the open field, now stands a square larger than Belgrave square, every house of which is occupied. At Liverpool there are now ten acres of docks, the charges for which are enormous; at Birkenhead there will be forty-seven acres, with rates two-thirds lower, which will gradually diminish until (supposing trade to continue prosperous) they will almost disappear, and the docks become the property of the public at the end of thirty years. It would have been worth the trouble of the journey to make acquaintance with the projector and soul of this gigantic enterprise, a certain Mr Jackson. With his desire to create a great commercial emporium proceeds, *pari passu*, that of improving and elevating the condition of the labouring classes there, and before his docks are even excavated, he is building houses for 300 families of workpeople, each of which is to have three rooms and necessary conveniences, to be free of all taxes, and plentifully supplied with water and gas, for 2s. 6d. a week for each family. These houses adjoin the warehouses and docks, where the people are to be employed, and thence is to run a railroad to the sea, and every man liking to bathe will be conveyed there for a penny. There are to be wash-houses, where a woman will be able to wash the linen of her family for 2d.; and 180 acres have been devoted to a park, which Paxton has laid out, and nothing at Chatsworth can be more beautiful. At least 20,000 people were congregated there last Sunday, all decently dressed, orderly, and enjoying themselves. Chapels, and churches, and schools, for every sect and denomination, abound. Jackson says he is sure he shall create as vigorous a public opinion against the public-house as is to be found in the highest classes. There are now 3,000 workmen on the docks and buildings, and he is about to take on 2,000 more. Turn which way you will, you see only the most judicious application of capital, skill, and experience—everything good adopted, everything bad eschewed from all other places, and as there is no other country in the world, I am sure, that could exhibit such a sight as this nascent establishment, where the best interests of commerce and philanthropy are so felicitously interwoven, I really felt an additional pride at being an Englishman.—*Times*.

HUNGERFORD UNION.—We have received a note from the Rev. John Sloper, of West Woodhay, Newbury, accompanied by copies of letters from him to the Poor Law commissioners, charging Mr Ayers, the late master, with "neglect, fraud, and robbery," and containing calculations upon which those charges were professedly founded. Mr Sloper must see that until he supplies us with a complete copy of the evidence taken before Mr Parker, in support of those charges, we cannot be in a condition to give an opinion on the whole merits of the case. Mr Ayers has declared in his public letter that no such charges were proved against him, and his complaint is, that Mr Parker will not supply him with a copy of the evidence he recorded, nor will the commissioners state the specific grounds upon which they dismissed him. If Mr Sloper will supply us with copies of all the letters he wrote to the commissioners, from first to last, touching the conduct of Mr Ayers, and also copies of all the letters which he received in reply from the commissioners, or their agents or assistants, together with a full report of the evidence taken at the inquiry, we shall then be able to deal fairly with the case, and do what he wishes, "an act of justice."—*Times*.

The nuptials of the Right Honourable Earl Howe, Lord Chamberlain of the household of her Majesty the Queen Dowager, and the Honourable Anna Gore, daughter of the late Admiral Sir John Gore, and one of her Majesty's maids of honour, were solemnised on Thursday last, in the parish church of Great Witley.—*Aris's Birmingham Gazette*.

Foreign Intelligence.

THE RIVER PLATE.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

The brig *Magnolia*, Captain Thomas Johnson, left Buenos Ayres on the morning of the 7th of August, and arrived at Plymouth on the 12th of October—sixty-two days' passage. At the time of her departure the greatest consternation prevailed, and a warlike collision was hourly expected.

The crews of the Argentine squadron had been brought to Buenos Ayres by the English steamer *Firebrand*, and the French steamer *Fulton*, and in the latter, on the morning of the 7th, was General or Admiral Brown. The English flag had been hoisted on board one of the Argentine squadron.

On the arrival of the *Firebrand* and *Fulton*, the breach at Buenos Ayres was crowded with Englishmen and other foreigners, anxiously awaiting the news from Monte Video.

The English resident landowners (with their labourers) had abandoned their estates, and Captain Johnson, with other masters of British vessels, had, about ten days before leaving, received notice from Captain Hotham, of the war-steamer *Gorgon*, to be prepared, if required, to take British subjects on board.

The Buenos Ayreans had sunk vessels in the river, to prevent the approach of the combined squadrons, and they had proclaimed a severe conscription. Every male born in the country, of sufficient age, was liable to serve, whether of native or foreign parentage. Everything was looking warlike, no native labourers could be obtained, and the streets were deserted.

The exchange at Buenos Ayres had fallen to 34, and Captain Johnson was obliged to give 300 per cent. more for his provisions than he would have had to pay six days previously. Freights: £6 dry hides, offered for the continent; £3 7s. 6d. green hides, given for London.

In furtherance of the determination of the government of England and France "to combat now and ever" the claims of the government of Buenos Ayres to dictate to the people of Monte Video whom they shall have for their President, the English and French squadrons have seized upon the blockading squadron, and sent off Admiral Brown and the crews of his vessels to Buenos Ayres, in the French steamer *Fulton*, and the English steamer *Firebrand*. They have also established a strict blockade of the *Bucio*, of *Colonia*, and of the other ports in the Monte Videan territory, through which General Oribe derives all his supplies, except those of beef, which he obtains by plundering the country, and have landed from 1,500 to 1,600 French and English marines, a force quite sufficient to deprive Oribe of all chance either of taking the city of Monte Video, or of remaining for any length of time in the Monte Videan territory. Up to the latest accounts, he continued to defy the orders of the English and French governments; but his resistance is purely ridiculous, and must cease very shortly, either from the defeat or the mutiny of his army. Meanwhile, the grand object of preserving the independence of the east bank of the river Plate, and thus of rendering it impossible for the Buenos Ayrean government to cut off the intercourse of European nations with the interior of South America, has been completely effected.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers and correspondence of Sunday speak of little except the late events in Algeria, and of the proceedings to which they have given, or may give rise. The details which hourly arrive of the disaster of the French army show with how much desperation and effect the Kabyles attacked the troops, who had been, as *La Presse* well observes, for a twelvemonth inflicting upon them, in the shape of "razzias," all the horrors and atrocities of a war, uncontrolled by the conventional checks imposed upon warfare when carried on between European nations. Those details show further that the loss of the French was unhappily greater than was at first admitted—unhappily for the conquerors as the conquered, for the advantage gained by the Kabyles will hardly change the fate of their country, while it will bring upon them the fury of a soldiery goaded on to blood and rapine, as well by the ferocity of their own dispositions as by the diatribes of the French press, which hallooed them on to slaughter and to devastate.

SPAIN.

The *Gazette* publishes the names of the thirty persons who are to compose the new council of state, the most conspicuous of whom were Messrs Perez de Castro, Lopez Basteros, Javier Burgos, the Marquis de Valgornera, Vasquez Figueroa, Ruiz de la Vega, Ramon Santillan, Generals Miguel Tacon, Oraa, Felipe Rivero, Felipe Montes, and de la Hera, Olivan, Donoso Cortes, &c. Mr Bulwer, the British minister plenipotentiary, returned to Madrid on the 1st. It is said that French engineers are surveying the road from San Juan to the port of Rosas, by Figueras, with the view to a railway project, the temptation to which are the rich coal mines near San Juan. A letter from Barcelona, of the 16th ult., says, "Blood continues to be shed in this distracted country, and with no unsparing hand. Twelve of the fifteen unhappy young men recently tried by court martial, were sentenced to death, and this morning shot in the glacis of the citadel. It was a heart-sickening sight; twelve able-bodied, fine young men, the oldest not having attained the age of twenty-one. They were some of those deluded beings who had fled from their homes to avoid the conscript; and, not having submitted

themselves to the authorities, were declared and treated as outlaws at the expiration of the term marked out for giving themselves up. They wandered about in small armed bands, and, when pressed by hunger, entered some remote village of the mountains, and demanded money or provisions. An ambuscade of the army was laid for them on one of these occasions, and these fifteen prisoners were taken. Some 20,000 people assembled on the glacis to witness the execution. The whole garrison were under arms."

HAMBURG.

There is a strange report current of the insolvency of the Duke of Coethen, and that his highness's affairs are in a very bad plight. It is further stated that the disastrous position of the Duke's affairs is owing to heavy losses incurred by him as the real proprietor of the gambling establishment which has for some years been sanctioned at Coethen, to the great annoyance of neighbouring governments.

Accounts from Copenhagen appear in some degree to corroborate the statement which is mentioned in the English papers, of the probability that a severe volcanic eruption has occurred in Iceland. Vessels recently arrived in Danish ports from the vicinity of that northern island appear, at different periods, to have been visited by showers of combustible matter, which can in no other way be accounted for; and direct arrivals from Iceland are anxiously looked for. The city of Hamburg has been likewise visited during the last few days by combustible matter, in the shape of gas. The new works are sufficiently complete to enable the *entrepreneurs* to light up a portion of the city, including some of the principal streets. To the populace this novel exhibition afforded great gratification, and a large crowd assembled last night to witness the gas illumination of the new bazaar, one of the most splendid establishments of the kind to be found in Europe. During the last fifteen years, efforts have been made to obtain permission to light the town with gas, but without success; and Hamburg is indebted for this useful introduction, as she is for her sewers, her new and commodious bridges, and her widened streets and canals, to the spirit of improvement consequent upon her great calamity of 1842. Mr Walker, the distinguished engineer, from London, is now here, at the request of the Senate, to assist in increasing and extending the port, and in removing the bar at Blankenese, that great obstruction to the navigation of the Elbe.

The *Loerven* steamer, from Copenhagen, brings word that the *Frederick II.* steamer, on its passage from Flensburg to Copenhagen, sunk near Moen, and was totally lost. The crew and passengers are saved, but it is said they have lost all their effects. Captain Hess had resigned immediately before this unfortunate voyage.

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS AT PLYMOUTH.—The impression which the chiefs of this fraternity have succeeded in making on a large number of the inhabitants of this neighbourhood is fast wearing away. At a meeting the other evening they were completely puzzled by questions put to them on the destiny of the soul immediately after it left the body, and at length refused to enter into any discussion on the subject. In proof of their inconsistency, as men expecting the termination of all things earthly on Friday next, we may mention the following circumstance:—One of them, a few days since, went into a shoemaker's shop in Devonport, and requested the proprietor to make him a pair of shoes, stipulating that they should be "thick-soled," a good walking and wearing shoe. Having taken the order, the tradesman remarked, that he thought he had quite enough work in hand to last until "Friday week," the 10th instant; and, looking at the shoes which the prophet had on, added, that he thought the shoes he then wore would last very well till that day. In spite of his opinion, and in the face of prophecies so boldly repeated, our deponent saith that the thick shoes are to be made.—*Times*.

THE DOOM OF THE CORN LAWS SOUNDED BY A TORY.—Mr Gleig, the author of the "Subaltern," has just given to the world another work, entitled "Things Old and New," forming one of the volumes of the *Novel Times*. Although his bearings are towards Toryism, he thus speaks on the corn laws:—"Corn laws, like all other laws which impose restrictions on the free interchange of commodities among the dwellers in the several portions of the globe, are doomed. Their fate may not be sealed in our days, that is, during the natural life of the parliament which now is, nor of that which shall succeed it. But go they will, as soon as experience shall have taught the majority of the thinking classes among us, that each man's best protection against rivalry in his own peculiar calling is to be found in the skill and industry with which he pursues it. And, when they do this much, we will venture to foretell that both the clamourers for their repeal, and the speakers and voters for their continuance, will be alike astonished to find how entirely their expectations have been disappointed."

SINGULAR CASE.—On Monday last, in the Duke of Hamilton's colliery at Wallacetown, near Falkirk, a living frog was found embedded in a small piece of coal about three inches long and two and a-half broad, at a depth of forty-two fathoms from the surface, and 300 yards from the bottom of the shaft. It was seen by seven men when taken out of the coal. It does not appear to have any mouth, but seemed, by the motion of the throat, to be breathing rapidly. It is small in size, its limbs appear to be longer than usual, and are of peculiar conformation; and what is not a little singular, considering the place in which it was found, it is provided with a pair of large and brilliant eyes.—*Scotsman*.

IRELAND.

REPRESENTATION OF CORK.—Mr Serjeant Murphy's farewell address to the electors of Cork city has at length made its appearance in the *Southern Reporter*. The learned gentleman, it will be seen, acknowledges that he has been compelled to yield to the pressure from Conciliation hall, and that any attempt on his part, entertaining the opinions that he does upon the repeal delusion, to re-seek the favour of his constituents, would be worse than fruitless. The retirement of Serjeant Murphy must be regarded as no slight indication of the ultimate success of the recently projected policy of returning seventy members of Parliament pledged to support a repeal of the legislative union between the two countries, and holds out a fair promise, if there be one grain of sincerity among the whole batch of agitators, of leaving Ireland as the "chief difficulty" to be dealt with by the minister of the day, be he Sir Robert Peel or Lord John Russell. The following is the address. It may be read with profit by the Sheils, the Steuarts, the Powers, the Wysses, and the more devoted of the Irish Whig gentry:—

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF CORK.

Gentlemen—You have been for some time aware that it is my intention to resign, before the next session, the representation of your city. I deem it respectful to lay before you the reasons which have induced me to adopt this course.

It will be in your recollection, that when first I solicited the distinguished honour of being your representative, many objections were made to my eligibility. By some, the sincerity of my political professions was questioned; to others it appeared impossible that one so little conversant with mercantile details could discharge efficiently the duties required by a mercantile community; while many objected to me on the ground that my residence in this country deprived me of the necessary information on your local matters, to enable me to ascertain and minister to your local wants. The flattering testimonials of approval which have been tendered to me by all sections of your community, formed the best answer to these objections; and, as a consequence of this reaction, a most kind feeling has sprung up and subsisted between us for some years. Believe me, that the severance of our political connexion will create no diminution of that feeling on my part.

It was impossible I could shut my eyes to the probable effect of the Repeal movement on the next elections in Ireland. Having been elected your representative, notwithstanding my declining to take the Repeal pledge at the outset of my political career, I had expected that your decision in that regard would have been postponed until the next election. Had that been so, it would have been my duty, at all sacrifices, to have remained your representative until the dissolution of this parliament. I had experienced, in my own case, that, however graceful an appendage a seat in parliament may prove to many distinguished friends of mine, who have attained the highest walks of the profession, to one like myself, struggling onwards in the race, it operated as a serious disadvantage; still I should have been prepared to have borne this disadvantage, as well as my exclusion from a lucrative branch of professional employment, had not the resolution, conveyed to me in June last, by intimating that I had forfeited the confidence of a large and influential portion of the constituency, removed all grounds of difficulty.

I am anxious, therefore, by retiring before the next session, to give you an opportunity of selecting, as your representative, a gentleman whose views shall be more in conformity with your own, and who shall, therefore, command your confidence, and for years to come it is my intention to abandon political life and devote myself exclusively to professional pursuits. I will not affect to deny that the sacrifice I thus make is a painful one. I had hoped that it might have been in my power, under the guidance of a more matured parliamentary experience, to have redeemed efforts that I cannot but consider as crude and ineffective. It may, however, happen that an alteration in your views, as well as in my own individual circumstances, might induce me at some future time to ambition the distinction of a seat in parliament. In such a case I shall venture to appeal to my four years of zealous services, so often kindly recognised, as a claim for future confidence.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

FRANCIS S. MURPHY.

3, Serjeants' inn, October 6, 1845.

NEW CONVERT TO REPEAL.—The Dublin *Freeman* of Thursday publishes a letter signed "A Celt," and purporting to be written by the son of a peer, who, having traveled, has come home a convert to Repeal. On this letter another journal observes, "Strictly speaking, there are but two or three Irish peers of purely 'Celtic' origin:—O'Brien, Marquis of Thomond; O'Callaghan, Lord Lismore; and Viscount O'Neil. Lord Thomond has no male issue; Lord O'Neil is unmarried; but Lord Lismore has two sons, one of whom, the Honourable Cornelius O'Callaghan, sat for some time in parliament as the Whig representative for Tipperary." Indeed, Mr O'Callaghan was "a Whig and something more."

We regret to say, that the accounts of the potato crop throughout Ireland are of the most unfavourable character. A letter from Ardee, county of Louth, gives the following deplorable account:—"I am sorry to inform you, that this dire calamity is still making fearful strides, and the state of the potato crop at present is calculated to cause the most serious alarm in districts which a fortnight ago were thought to be exempt from it. The greatest panic prevails at present. The ravages committed in a single week, nay, a single day, are surprising. The only theme which occupied the different persons that came to our market on Tuesday last, was the fearful state of the potato crop. I know one gentleman who purchased for his men a ton of oatmeal, to have ready as a substitute. He declared to me, it was pitiful to see the poor people actually crying about their crop—their all. The gentleman I

conversed with is not an extensive farmer, but he is a philanthropist, and anxious, as much as possible, to avert the effects likely to occur to those dependent on him from the fatal malady. I have been told of some other generous individuals, who have desired their tenants to dig all the potatoes fit for use, and to take them off the land, without any charge. Now this is certainly very praiseworthy, and laudable; but if the malady proceeds at the rapid pace it has during the last two weeks, something more than individual benevolence must be interposed between the poor and that destitution which must inevitably result from it. The aggregate benevolence of the country will have an ample field, unfortunately, to work on. In the county Meath it was said the crop was quite safe, a short time ago; I have the fact from unquestionable authority that the crop is as bad there as elsewhere. The progress of the malady is calculated to create the most serious alarm, and, as an addition to the mischief, I am sorry to have to state that a great deal of corn, of different kinds, is still out in the fields in stook, and owing to the heavy rain is in a very precarious state. In some late districts there is still a good deal of oats uncut. If the weather does not take up shortly, I much fear that the potato crop is not the only loss we will have to deplore, as I fear a great deal of grain in the fields is much injured."

GALWAY, Oct. 11.—We have made particular inquiries throughout this country, as to the existence of the disease known by the name of potato cholera, and we are happy to inform the public that there is no reason to apprehend danger in this quarter. The crops present a healthy appearance, and the produce is most abundant. Owing, however, to an apprehension of a failure elsewhere, the prices are rather high for this season, with a tendency to advance. But there is not the slightest reason to dread a short supply in this neighbourhood.

BELFAST, Oct. 11.—The weather continues wet, and unfavourable for securing the remnant of the harvest, and particularly unfavourable for the raising of the potato crop. From all we can learn, this crop is as defective as the reports have represented, and it cannot be denied that the rot is general in this part of the country.

Another Belfast account, of the same date, states that the grain crop is generally secured, and will prove abundant. But it is admitted that the reports of the grain crop are very unfavourable—that there are large quantities of tainted potatoes at Belfast market; but still it is supposed the accounts of the disease are greatly exaggerated.

DOWN AND ANTRIM.—There is now no doubt but that, both in the county Down and county Antrim, the disease has spread to a serious, though not an alarming, extent. At Comber, immediately opposite the police barrack, there is a large field scarcely worth digging; and in the vicinity of Ballynahinch, Killinchy, and Killyleagh, the crop is much injured. At Antrim, a few days ago, Lord Massereene sold some potatoes, in the ground, at the high price of £36 per acre. They looked very well, but so extensive have been the ravages of the rot, that the purchasers are greatly disappointed, and would gladly withdraw from their agreement.

LIMERICK, Oct. 11th.—We are much concerned to state that the prevalent distemper in the potato crop has been this week found to extend its fearful ravages to the county Limerick, and the fields on several farms show unequivocal symptoms of the rot or canker in the potato. At Cahirelly the disease was first observed, and subsequently at Fedamore, where twelve acres were opened, and the spade labourers left off work on finding the plant was not worth raising; the evil was also apparent at Coolyhenan and other parts of the country, where no suspicion of the kind was entertained. At Kilworth, Mitchelstown, and a wide range of land in the counties of Cork, Limerick, and Tipperary, serious apprehensions are felt for the same result. The potatoes most exposed to this deadly plague spot are the "white eye," for they are most prone to decay, and when the disease has fixed on these it may be deemed incurable; not so the cup and crow potatoes, and if on high ground the farmer has a better chance for his crops. There is little doubt that the distemper now attacking the potatoes in both countries is the effect of prolonged low atmosphere and excessive moisture, acting upon the plant since the early part of August last, when the rain set in very heavily. The recent moist atmosphere and frequent rains aggravate the tendency to infection. This terrible epidemic not only threatens loss of food in the present season, but loss of seed for the next year.

MR O'CONNELL'S VISIT TO CONNAUGHT.—A letter from Loughrea states, that Mr O'Connell arrived in that town on Friday evening, and proceeded, on Saturday morning, on his way to attend the repeal meeting and dinner in Castlebar. Loughrea was illuminated on Friday night.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.—In consequence of the new improvements in the City, the parish church of St Benetfink, in Threadneedle street, is about to be pulled down. It has been determined that the work of demolition should be immediately commenced, but in consequence of the church of the adjoining parish (to which St Benetfink is thereafter to be united) being closed for repairs, the City authorities, in order that the inhabitants of both parishes may not be deprived of the means of divine worship at one time, have allowed the sacred edifice to remain for a month longer.

There was an advertisement in the *Times* one day last week, wanting seventy surveyors.

THE ELECTIONS.

WIGAN.—A grand demonstration of the free traders was held last evening, in the large room, Buck i' th' Vine inn, Wallgate. The principal speakers were R. A. Thicknesse, Esq., the free-trade candidate; William Ewart, Esq., M.P.; J. Bright, Esq., M.P.; and R. R. Moore, Esq. The hour of meeting was announced for eight o'clock, but long before that time the spacious room was crowded to excess, and vast numbers were obliged to go away without obtaining admittance. Joseph Acton, Esq., was called to the chair. He briefly addressed the assembly, and called upon Mr Thicknesse, who spoke at considerable length upon the principles of free trade. He concluded amidst great acclamation. Mr Ewart was next called, and exhorted the electors to rally round Mr Thicknesse, as they had done on a former occasion round himself. Mr Bright also addressed them at considerable length, as also did Mr Moore. A number of influential free traders were on the platform. We are glad to find that Mr Thicknesse's friends are in capital spirits, and nothing but gross bribery can possibly prevent his election. A split also appears in the monopolist camp. Yesterday the Grand Orange Lodge issued a cautionary address to the electors, in which they deprecate the conduct of both Sir Robert Peel and the Duke of Wellington as "shufflers," and its contents appear calculated to damage Captain Lindsay in the estimation of the electors.—*Preston Guardian*.

WOODSTOCK.—Thomas Thornhill, Esq., of Woodleys, it is rumoured, will oppose the Duke of Marlborough's interest in that borough at the forthcoming election. Although Mr Thornhill is a Conservative, yet, to send the Duke's influence to the right-about, nearly every Liberal in the borough would support him. Lord Allan Churchill, second son of the Duke of Marlborough, will, it is understood, be the other candidate.—*Chronicle*.

WINDSOR.—The intelligence of the death of Mr John Ramsbottom, which has been daily expected during the last fortnight, reached Windsor on Thursday morning, and within a very short period afterwards, the following handbill has been posted throughout the town:—"Sir John de Beauvoir for ever! Free and independent electors of Windsor—Keep your powder dry. Your old friend, Sir John de Beauvoir, takes the field for the fifth time; and, with the blessing of God on his and your united exertions, he hopes to obtain a great and glorious victory!" The following are spoken of, although as yet it is quite uncertain who will stand, or whether there is any foundation for the numerous reports which are abroad:—Colonel Reid, of the 2nd Life Guards; Mr John Walter, Bearwood; Captain Bulkeley, 1st Life Guards; Mr Jeremiah Pilcher, Southwark; Mr East Clayton; one of the sons of Lord Delawarr; and Mr J. E. Anson, private Secretary to Prince Albert. The contest, however, is expected to be between Sir John de Beauvoir, Mr Walter, and Colonel Reid, should these gentlemen come forward. It is stated that Colonel Reid will have the government and castle interest; and that, under these circumstances, Captain Bulkeley will not offer himself.

ADVANCEMENT OF THE AGE.—A dozen years since Dr Dionysius Lardner proved, upon oath, by mathematical calculations, to a committee of the House of Lords, that it was an absolute impossibility that a steamer could ever cross the Atlantic; the impossibility is now a matter of weekly occurrence. Ten years ago we paid eighteenpence for the postage of a letter in an envelope carried eighty miles; it is now carried 400 miles for one penny. Fifteen years ago railway locomotives accomplished twenty miles an hour; they can now do seventy-five. We can go to China and back in less time than, twenty years since, it occupied to get to Calcutta. Who is now daring enough to assert that we are more than on the verge of our changes? Thirty years since we spent scores of millions of pounds sterling in a single year to bring the war to a successful termination; we are now proposing to spend about a couple of years' war expenditure in completing our system of railways. It must be completed, for the nation wills it. Who dares to say that by the time the Long Annuities expire we shall not have "Consolidated £4 per centum per annum railway annuities?" Fifteen years ago railways were treated as mere private speculations; but the Government has already commenced the foundation for laying hands on them for the national benefit. Five years ago we had mere railway shares; we now have railway stock.—*Times*.

THE INDIAN MAILS.—The last mail from Bombay brought the quickest return of answers to letters sent from London to that presidency since the commencement of the overland steam communication with India; the mail from London of the 24th of July having reached Bombay on the 24th of August, and the return mail, which left Bombay on the 28th of August, having arrived in London on the 3rd inst. Thus the transit of letters from and back to London was effected in seventy-one days.

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—An immense quantity of the magnificent slate from the quarries on the estate of the Knight of Kerry, Valentia island, has been ordered for the new houses of parliament. It has been also ordered in large quantities for public buildings in France and other parts of the continent. So beautifully veined and variegated is it, and so susceptible of a high polish, that it is capable of being wrought into elegant tables and other domestic articles. It is only a few years since that this quarry was discovered.—*Limerick Reporter*.

DEATH BY FIRE.—A dreadful misfortune has spread consternation in the city of Liège. On the 6th instant, the house of Baron d'Othée, in St Michael's square, was seen to be on fire. The firemen and a great number of the inhabitants were soon on the spot, and were not long in putting out the fire. Till then it was thought that Baron d'Othée was in the country, and that the house was uninhabited. Unhappily this was soon found to be a mistake. Three dead bodies, frightfully burned, were discovered in an apartment, which are supposed to be those of the baron, and a male and female servant. The cause of their being all in the same room is, that Baron d'Othée, a feeble old man of eighty years of age, made his man servant, sixty years old, and a servant girl, sleep in his apartment. They were probably suffocated before the fire was seen from without.

AUDACIOUS ROBBERY.—A most barefaced robbery was committed a little after seven o'clock last night, to a considerable amount. A farmer from a neighbouring town having called at the *Journal* office for the purpose of paying a small account, was noticed by some women to place his purse in his breast pocket. They watched him leave the office, and before he had got twenty yards, they ran up against him, and one of them thrusting her hand into his breast, drew out his purse, and made away. He did not discover his loss at the moment, but in five minutes after he missed his purse, which contained four or five sovereigns, and £240 in notes, of the Lichfield Bank, payable in London, at Messrs Smith, Payne, and Smith's. He had come into the town with a view of buying some sheep at our fair, and was thus in an instant deprived of this very serious sum of money. Should any Lichfield notes be presented for payment, parties should be cautious, and notice who presents them.—*Leicester Journal*.

The merchants of Southwark have memorialised the Postmaster-general for an earlier delivery of letters, which, it appears, they do not at present get till eleven o'clock.

THE GAME LAWS.—ABOMINABLE CONVICTION.—Yesterday week, Thomas Higgins, of Ackworth, was summoned before the Wakefield magistrates for an offence against the game laws. Higgins, who is a farm labourer, was proceeding to his work early in the morning, and picked up a hare, which he found dead in a wheat field; being observed by the gamekeeper, the poor fellow was taken into custody. The hare had been caught in a snickle; but there was no evidence to prove that the prisoner was in any way connected with poachers. He was proceeding to work, with his scythe over his shoulder, to a field adjoining that in which the hare was found, when he accidentally saw the animal, and, naturally enough, took possession. Higgins was fined in a penalty and costs amounting to £5, and in default he was sent to the house of correction for three months.—*Leeds Mercury*.

OXFORD, OCT. 9.—The Rev. Ambrose St John, M.A., student of Christ church, has resigned his studentship, and conformed to the Roman Catholic church. Mr Newman has resigned his fellowship of Oriel, upon the ground of contemplating an immediate withdrawal from the established church.—*Evening paper*.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—The trustees have recently opened one of the large rooms in the new wing at the west end; this will be called the Chinese room, from the circumstance of the Chinese bell, presented by her Majesty, being deposited there. It is placed in the centre of the apartment, and attached to it is the following inscription:—"Chinese bell, from a Buddhist temple, near Ningpo, presented by her Majesty, 1844."—*Globe*.

Last week there was a public sale of household furniture, &c., in Cockermouth, and amongst the "miscellaneous articles too numerous to mention," was an old dirty-looking oil painting, which the auctioneer put up at 1s. It was finally knocked off at 7s. The fortunate purchaser has had it cleaned up, and a few days ago he had £100 offered for it, which he refused to take.—*Carlisle Journal*.

Postscript.

Wednesday, October 15th.

AMERICA.

The British and North American royal mail steamship *Britannia*, Captain Hewitt, arrived in the Mersey with the usual mails from Canada and the United States, at noon yesterday, bringing seventy-three passengers.

The advices are of the usual meagre and unsatisfactory character. The question of war had been universally decided in the negative. It was rumoured that official relations would shortly be resumed with Mexico. The domestic affairs of the United States are relieved from absolute sterility only by the accounts of the Mormon disturbances.

General James P. Henderson was to be the first governor of Texas.

The Hon. J. White, ex-speaker of the House of Representatives, had committed suicide.

There had been some slight improvement in most of the state stocks, both dividend-paying and delinquent. The *Herald* reports, relative to Pennsylvania, that "the amount of tolls received on the Pennsylvania canals and railroads up to the 1st of September this year was 807,192 dollars, being an increase of 4,750 dollars over the corresponding period of last year, and 186,680 over that of 1843.

The Canadian accounts, which extend to the usual date, are unimportant. The Earl of Cathcart had made an official tour through the western portion of the province. The arrival of M. Papineau at Boston had excited considerable speculation as to his future political course. It was thought he would support the present administration. There has been an increase of 175 arrivals from sea this year over last. Up to September 25, there had arrived, by the St Lawrence, 184 general cargoes, of which about 125 were for Montreal. The total number of vessels arrived this year was 1,294, and the total number cleared from the port of Quebec, including 35 from Montreal, was 1,138.

ALGERIA.—The French government has received accounts of further disasters in Algeria. By Le Cerbere steamer, which arrived at Toulon on the 9th, despatches were received from General Lamoriciere, which announce that on the day after the destruction of Colonel Montagnac and the 450 soldiers under his command, Abd-el-Kader suddenly attacked a body of French troops, in the neighbourhood of Tlemcen, with such overwhelming force that two hundred French troops and sixty Suaves laid down their arms, and were carried off as prisoners. This annoying event, happening at the same period with the still greater disaster at Djemma Ghazaouat, does not appear to have yet attracted the attention of the Parisian press, but it is not the less certain. Another version of the affair, given by the *Sentinelle* of Toulon, states, that the affair related to the column of General Cavaignac, and that, though consisting of 800 troops, after losing three-fourths of its number, it surrendered; but we believe the other to be the true one.—*Chronicle*.

BLOCKADE OF RAIATEA BY THE FRENCH.—The *Washington Union* publishes a proclamation, transmitted by Commander Parker, of the United States frigate *Brandywine*, issued by Bruat, the French governor of Oceania, decreeing, for various alleged insults and injuries received from Queen Pomare, that "the island of Raiatea is declared to be in a state of blockade, and that the laws and regulations applicable to such a state will be applied to every ship or vessel which shall attempt to violate this blockade." Commander Parker, in reference to this proclamation, says:—"Mr Chapman, United States acting consul, informed me that the blockade would not prevent our whale ships going into the port for supplies; and in a conversation with Governor Bruat, previous to the promulgation of the proclamation, he assured me that, in the absence of our cruisers, our commerce to these Islands should be protected by the French. Raiatea is a small island to the northward and westward of Papeete, distant 120 miles, where Queen Pomare now resides. At Papeete there are no restrictions on commerce, except such as are necessary to prevent munitions of war being distributed among the natives. There are no duties or any charges except for pilotage."

IRELAND.—POTATO CROPS.—The news from Ireland has acquired a new and most alarming interest. Very serious fears are entertained with respect to the disease by which the potato crop is affected. The partial failure of that crop in England has already produced considerable distress; but as happily potatoes are not the principal food of the peasantry, a shortness in the produce is here not the dreadful calamity which it would be amongst a people absolutely dependent on the potato crop for subsistence. A failure in England may bring with it great privations, especially to such of the labouring class as are led to depend more upon allotments than upon money wages; but in Ireland it would be famine, with horrors which the imagination shrinks from contemplating. We have forborne to refer to this subject while there was the least ground for doubting that the potato pestilence had extended to Ireland; but doubt on that point can exist no longer, and, under the circumstances of the case, it is now most advisable that the whole matter should be brought into the fullest light of public consideration.—*Chronicle*.

THE ANDOVER UNION.—The new master of the union, Mr Price, who was appointed on the recommendation of the assistant-commissioner, Mr Parker, has been dismissed. At a meeting of the guardians, held on Saturday, the clerk read a letter from the poor-law commissioners, in which they stated that they were not aware of the previous conduct and character of Price, or they would not have sanctioned his recommendation.

THE VACANT BISHOPRIC.—Sir Robert Peel has selected Dr Wilberforce, the Dean of Westminster, as the successor of the late Bishop of Bath and Wells. Dr Wilberforce has been Dean of Westminster since the death of Dr Ireland, and will be, we hear, the youngest bishop on the bench.

SECESSIONS FROM THE ANGLICAN CHURCH.—We are now enabled to mention the names of all those members of the University of Oxford who have been received into the Roman Catholic Church in the course of the last few days. They are—the Rev. J. H. Newman, B.D., Fellow of Oriel College; the Rev. —Stanton, M.A., of Brasenose College; the Rev. —Bowles, M.A., of Exeter College; the Rev. Ambrose St John, student of Christ Church; Mr J. D. Dalgarin, M.A., of Exeter College; and Mr Albany Christie, M.A., Fellow of Oriel College. It is stated, confidently, that other clergymen, also members of the University of Oxford, are preparing to take a similar step. We understand that the reception of Mr Newman into the Roman Catholic church took place at Littlemore.—*Morning Post*.

DREADFUL CONFLAGRATION AT INVERNESS.

On Wednesday, Inverness was visited with a more destructive fire than has ever previously occurred, by which Hamilton place, the greater part of Inglis street (west), and of Theatre lane (east), constituting an extensive pile of lofty and valuable premises, has been, for the most part, burned to the ground. It appears that, shortly before four o'clock on Wednesday morning, a watchman perceiving fire issuing from the attic flat of that part of Mr George M'Kay's premises situated in Inglis street, and immediately gave the alarm. The town bells were rung, dispatches were sent for the fire-engines and watermen, and for Dr Nicol and other parties whose premises were endangered. There is some doubt as to the exact locality where the fire occurred; it appears, however, to have originated either in the pantry of Mackay, the proprietor, or in that of his tenant, Mr Mackay, tailor, as, on the latter descending to the street he saw the roof burnt through over the pantries, but nowhere else. The inmates of the extensive pile of buildings, on being made aware of their perilous condition, made a hasty retreat, many escaping merely in their night-dresses, or some garment thrown hastily about them. Mr Forrest, mail-driver, who lodged in Mr Urquhart's premises, in order to discover where the fire was, opened a door in the gable that separated that building from Hamilton place, which, unfortunately, gave vent in that direction to a body of smoke, which was so powerful as to drive him, and his wife, and children, from their bed-rooms, without being able to secure their clothes or even his watch. Mr Mackay, tailor, was in like manner driven away, without being able to secure his cash box, containing £17. Mrs Mackay, a lady occupying apartments in the eastern side of Hamilton place, did not even save her gold watch, which was under her pillow, being forced with her daughter, Mrs Macleod, to quit her bed-room with the greatest precipitation. Shortly after the alarm of fire was given, numerous parties assembled to render assistance; a demand for pails and buckets was made, which was not only complied with, but several servants and females turned out, many of them merely in their lower clothes and bed-gowns, and for hours worked with such untiring energy, in carrying water to supply the engines, as to have elicited the admiration of all who were present. The Provost, Dr Nicol, Bailie Fraser, and other members of the town council, and leading inhabitants, were indefatigable in their efforts to extinguish the flames; unfortunately, however, the hose of the engine was in bad repair, indeed so much so that we have seen the people press their hands upon the holes to prevent the escape of the water; and the want of experience and firemen having authority to command was too manifest.

At six o'clock, the fire raged with terrific fury, the upper part of Mr Mackay and Mr Urquhart's properties presenting one vast furnace of flame, with every appearance of the destructive element sweeping everything away between High street and the Wesleyan chapel. Great fears were entertained of the new building at the eastern terminus of the High street taking fire, and spreading the conflagration to the eastward, which must have been the case, had not the slight wind continued at S. W.

About half-past seven, the inefficiency of the engines were such that the exertions of the people were paralysed, and it became necessary to send the hose to the saddler for repair, and procure additional ones from the gas works. During three quarters of an hour, consumed in the repair adverted to, and there being every prospect of the fire making a clean sweep, having reached the house occupied by Dr Nicol, as consulting chambers, it became necessary to save the goods belonging to Mrs Hunter and to Bailie Forsyth, by their instant removal. In order to arrest the flames, a door in the gable between Dr Nicol's and Mrs Hunter's was built up with wet turf. About nine o'clock, the engine-hose being in a more efficient state, a volume of water was poured on Dr Nicol's house, which arrested the progress of the flames to the northward, all, however, to the southward being burned to the ground.

By this calamity about thirteen families, amounting to 62 individuals, have been burned out. We understand Mr Mackay was insured to the extent of £1,000 on his building, and Mr Urquhart £350 on his, both in the Scottish Union. Mrs T. Fraser, Mrs Hunter, and Mr Forsyth, are also insured, but many are uninsured and have lost their all.—*Ross-shire Advertiser*.

CORK ELECTION.—The constituency of Cork seem to have lost no time in looking out for successors to Sergeant Murphy and Mr O'Callaghan. At a meeting of the *élite* of the repealers, held on Friday, the names of Alderman Thomas Lyons, Mr Joseph Hayes, Alderman W. Fagan, and Captain Broderick, were mentioned. The meeting adjourned without coming to any decision, but it was generally considered that Messrs Hayes and Lyons were the favourites.

One of the daily papers yesterday contained as much letter-press as the *Edinburgh Review*.

CORN MARKET. MARK LANE. THIS DAY.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Beans	Peas	Flour.
English ..	1410	440	300			
Scotch....			10560			
Irish			6120			
Foreign ..	5230					

Prices fully as high as Monday.

Terms for advertising in the *Nonconformist*.
For 7 lines....5s. 0d. | For 10 lines....6s. 0d.
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Advertisements from the country must be accompanied by a post-office order, or reference for payment in London.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, OCT. 15, 1845.

SUMMARY.

FRANCE, having made a solitude in Algeria, as it has also done in Tahiti, and called it peace, has been suddenly thrown into a perfect frenzy of excitement at the re-appearance and petty successes of Abd-el-Kader. The national vanity is wounded, and Louis Philippe, always glad to divert public attention from domestic politics, has gratified the prevailing love of "glory" among his subjects, by setting on foot a magnificent expedition to hunt the outlawed chieftain to his burrow, and then unearth him, living or dead. For this purpose Morocco is to be entered, should the fugitive hide himself there; and collision with the Emperor is to be risked, if needs be. Our own government consequently are on the alert, and orders have been given to men on the preventive service to hold themselves ready for shipment at a moment's notice.

The Pope has been frightened once more by a serious outbreak in Italy. His authority, or rather the forces at his disposal, have sufficed to put down the rising for the time being—but the fire, stifled in one place, will, probably, burst out, ere long, in another. Meanwhile, nothing accrues from these violent throes for liberty but bloodshed and increased oppression.

Home news are barren of all interest. The publication of the revenue tables has excited very little discussion, although they show a considerable decrease both on the year and on the quarter. Men's minds are absorbed in railway speculations, and the state of national finance does not trouble them. We have given a few observations on the accounts in another column.

Several elections are pending—Wigan, Windsor, South Warwick, and Woodstock. They excite scarcely any talk—the aristocracy settle these matters as best suits their convenience.

This is the season of blossoming for Agricultural Associations, and they make, it must be confessed, a fairer show than usual. "Rely upon your own resources," is the cue of speechifying, "protection is, at best, a broken reed." Even the *Morning Post* takes up the unwonted strain, and almost praises the League itself. This is an age of wonders, and the farmers have begun to know and appreciate their "friends."

If our readers wish for more intelligence, they will find it in the share market. Schemes and bubbles make up the news of the week.

RAILWAY SPECULATIONS.

WHEN all the world is engrossed by railway speculations, we, surely, may be pardoned for venturing upon the same line. The subject is one of prominent interest—and any remarks relating to it stand a fair chance of engaging attention. We are, therefore, disposed to speculate, not in railway shares, but in railway results—to look ahead some few years, when Europe will probably be permeated by rails—and to anticipate some of the social, political, and moral changes, which the modern mode of transit will, in all likelihood, introduce.

It may turn out, perhaps, that the invention of the railway system of traveling, and its general application by all civilised states, will produce a more sensible and rapid revolution in society than the discovery of the art of printing. The Pope of Rome is the only despot who seems to have a distinct apprehension of this—and his prohibition of railways within his own dominions, loudly as it condemns his principles of government, both civil and ecclesiastical, does credit, at the same time, to his penetration. For ourselves, we have long been convinced that the rail is the best, the least pretending, and the most efficient reformer of the age. In turning things upside down, and bringing their real merits to the test, there is nothing like it. Its powers in this way have not yet been fully developed—but we have seen enough of them to judge of what they may be expected to accomplish when in full play. They will beat lecturing out of the field. They will do their work as much more rapidly than public meetings as their locomotives surpass in speed the old stage waggons. They will outvie the capabilities of the public press. There is no machinery of instruction at present brought to bear upon the public mind, which they will not distance in practical results. Your railway will be your best schoolmaster, your soundest politician, your surest peace-maker.

The social changes to be effected by the railway system it is impossible to overrate. When transit

becomes the easiest of things, and distance is all but annihilated, who shall calculate the vast accession of physical comforts which will be gained by the masses? The interval between an over and wasting abundance of the thing wanted, and the labouring myriads who want it, will soon almost cease to be an element of its expense. The living treasures of the deep, for example, will be as accessible for food to far inland inhabitants, as to those whose home is in the fishing village on the coast. Plenty and cheapness of any one article will cease to be localised. Advantages, now peculiar to this or that district, will be participated in by all. Every commodity will be more easily had by the bulk of the people, save by those only to whom, for want of a market, it was a drug. Carry out this idea. Fancy France, Spain, Italy, and other continental states, brought by the railway system within a few hours of every Englishman's door—and all the products of those sunnier climes a mere per-centage dearer to the peasant here than to him abroad. Why, to say nothing whatever of the inconceivable multiplication of employment which those facilities for exchange will generate, the mere increase in the worth of labour, not in its money price, but in what it can purchase in the world's market, will physically elevate the masses beyond anything which either we or they have ever dreamt of.

Intellectually, also, the system cannot fail of working wonders. It will cut through old prejudices, and provincial and national antipathies, with as unceremonious a straightforwardness as the rail itself does through hills and rocks. Wherever a railroad pierces into a district, it instantly evolves an activity of mind before unknown. The stolid and unreading ignorance of ancient times and of out-of-the-way corners, cannot perpetuate itself in the neighbourhood of a "station." The daily influx of visitors, the instrumentalities put and kept in motion for their accommodation, the necessary residence of some few men whose brains are not wholly asleep, and whose habits must be those of punctuality and despatch, to superintend the business of "the line"—these, and similar pendants of a railway, will, in less than another generation, make the brutish unquaintness of rural labourers impossible. The very noise and clatter of a railway will say to mind, "Sleep no more." And this, be it remembered, is the lowest view we can take of the results. The rapid interchange of thought—the easy distribution of all the means of knowledge—the innumerable ways in which knowledge will be made profitable in a temporal point of view—the perpetual contact and collision of mind with mind, not individual only, but collective—whole towns and distant cities becoming familiar with each other's customs, modes of thought, and methods of action—said we not well, when we affirmed that your railway would prove to be your best schoolmaster?

And then, as a political reformer, or more correctly, perhaps, revolutionist, what agency can be compared with it? We pass unnoticed the powerful aid it lends to earnest agitation. It is itself the great leveling agitator, whose practical influence upon men's minds is such, that exclusive privilege will not long continue to be worth the whistle of an engine. How it will laugh at all the police precautions of the despots of the Continent—tear up passports—and override custom-house inquisitions and extortions! They little dream what they do in seeking railway lines. A true democrat is every railroad: lords, ladies, and plebeians—it makes little distinction between them. The Manchester operative can travel to London as fast as the Duke of Wellington, and, at every station, can look his Grace in the face. This is something—but it is only an incidental part of what railways are doing to break down the prestige of aristocracy. Manufacturers have raised one host of formidable competitors to wrestle a throw with rank—railways are training up another. They may all have the same ambition; but their ambition will not run in parallel lines—and the determination of each to deprive the others of unfair advantages, will end in the abolition of all class privileges, as such. Moreover, the physical and intellectual elevation of the masses, at which we have already glanced, will lay broad and deep the basis for sweeping political changes. The railway, the steam engine, the press, and the post-office—can feudalism in any guise long exist contemporaneously with these?

The probable moral results of the railway mode of transit, when it comes to be generally applied, constitute a field for speculation so boundless that we dare scarcely trust ourselves to enter upon it, lest our readers should suspect that imagination has run away with our sober judgment. To all reflecting minds, however, it must be obvious that, as the mutual commercial dependence of communities upon each other, their correcter knowledge of each others' wants, feelings, purposes, and idiosyncrasies, and their dismissions of antipathies, founded for the most part in ignorance and unfrequent intercourse, increase, the causes of, tendencies towards, and taste for, war must be very materially lessened. The vision which rises up to our mind's eye may be deemed outrageously ex-

travagant; but, when the universally equalising influence of railways is duly pondered, we confess we cannot characterise that vision, bright as it is, as romantic. We can picture to ourselves a time, not remotely distant, and a state of things, even in Europe, wherein a visible approach will be made to millennial glory. We can anticipate the practical obliteration of geographical boundaries—one code of laws, the product of the common wisdom and experience of many countries and many generations, recognised alike by all the nations of Europe—one form of government adopted by all its peoples—a rivalry in the arts of peace the sole difference between them—and, if not one common faith, at least a common appreciation of the blessings of religious liberty and equality. We are tempted strongly to go further; but our readers, we fear, will accuse us of having already speculated at a railway pace, and so we shut off the steam, put on the drag, and stop.

THE REVENUE.

THE Revenue accounts for the year and the quarter terminating respectively on the 10th of October, were published on Saturday last. They exhibit, rather unexpectedly, we believe, to the public, a considerable decrease—the following summary will show in what departments.

We take the annual account first—the income of 1845, as compared with that of 1844. We find therein an increase of £109,263 in the Excise; £427,985 in the Stamps; £23,426 in the Taxes; £16,000, Post office; £10,000, Crown lands; and £206,603, Miscellaneous: total increase in the ordinary revenue, £793,287. Against this, we have a large set off in two items only. In the Customs there has been a decrease of £1,590,953, and in the Property Tax of £31,344: total, £1,622,297. The decrease on the year, all sources of income being taken into account, is £234,739.

The account for the quarter is more startling. There we find a decrease in the Customs alone of £1,154,492; in the Excise, of £5,784; Taxes, £160; Property tax, £134,828. The Stamps, on the other hand, exhibit an increase of £114,487; the Post office, of £2,000; the Crown lands, of £20,000; and Miscellaneous, including Sycee silver, £244,141. The whole decrease on the quarter amounts to £560,973.

The chief items of decrease, then, are the Property tax, and the Customs—and both, we think, may be accounted for without difficulty.

The Property tax, it is notorious, was screwed up without discrimination, and without mercy, during the first years of its operation. The commissioners appeared to deem it part of their duty, to clap on a handsome per-centage upon the returns given in to them. The trouble, anxiety, and, often, uselessness, involved in an appeal from their decision, deterred many from resorting to the only remedy within their reach. They chose rather to submit to a temporary injustice, than to invite an inquisition odious to every English tradesman. The tax was originally imposed for three years only—and the transient evil of a surcharge was considered light in comparison of the indelible one resulting from an exposure of accounts. When, however, the continuation of this tax was determined by the legislature—under circumstances, too, which gave it the air of a fixture—it became worth while to take all available precautions against an arbitrary over-estimate by the commissioners of one's income. The original injustice has, doubtless, in numerous instances, been rectified. Commissioners have learned that however

"Excellent to have a giant's strength,
'Tis tyrannous to use it as a giant."

Freshness of zeal, too, in the service has probably worn off in part. Local ties, here and there, have resumed their wonted sway. The master, Sir Robert Peel himself, having had a bouncing surplus with which to deal, may have been less exacting of his subordinates—and hence, a falling off in the quarter of £134,828.

The largest decrease, however, is in the Customs—for the diminution of £5,784 in the Excise, and of £160 in the Taxes, more especially when we bear in mind the total abolition of the duties on glass and auctions, is not worth regarding, and really indicates a comparative increase. On the year it amounts to £1,590,953—upwards of a million and a half—and on the quarter to £1,154,492. Now, it may serve to allay any tendency to alarm for the decline of our commerce to recollect, that during the last session of parliament taxes were remitted, in this department alone, to upwards of £2,000,000—and although this fact will not account altogether for so large a deficit on the quarter, it must be received as a not inconsiderable element in our calculations. The extremely unstatesmanlike arrangement of the sugar duties may perhaps be found, on examination, to have contributed to the result. But it strikes us, that much is to be set down to the mania for speculation which has seized upon all classes. That the fever should operate to the serious derangement, for the time, of legitimate commerce, is nothing more than we might with reason have

anticipated. The capital which would else have been employed in commercial enterprise, is set apart for railway schemes. Happily, the revenue partly gains back in one shape what it loses in another—for to the same cause, we suppose, the large increase in the Stamps and Post-office may be ascribed.

"The *Chronicle* observes," says the *Spectator*, "that the revenue seems in 1845, as in 1825 and 1835, to have attained its culminating point, and warns us to prepare for the periodical ebb of prosperity. The warning need not be disregarded; though there is nothing to urge it very cogently in these revenue tables, in spite of the ugly decrease."

THE GLORIOUS UNPAID.

"OH! send him to me, and I'll give him a month," is, we believe, one of those forms of neighbourly courtesy, with which gentlemen of the bench gratify the vindictive feelings of their friends, when annoyed by having their path crossed in any way by the poor. "I'll give him a month!" as though it were a matter of no greater importance than just administering physic to an ailing dog. The shame, albeit no crime has been committed, the separation from home, the laceration of domestic ties, the removal of the main prop of a poor man's family, the consequent destitution of wife and children meanwhile, debts incurred requiring a twelvemonth's self-denial to wipe off—all this is as nothing to some of your rural and clerical "unpaid," when a favour is to be done to a gentleman, who wishes to rid himself of some trivial annoyance, or gratify a petty spite. Let Sir James Graham vouch for the integrity and kindliness of the justices of England—it is all in the way of his business—we do not hesitate to aver our belief that the records of magisterial conduct, could they but be sifted, contain stories, by no means unfrequent, of heartless cruelty and oppression which not Russia or Egypt could outmatch.

Our readers will probably remember the cases of Thomas Lakin and Ann Ward, committed to Leicester county gaol for the crime of having been unable to pay a poor's rate, in April last, being brought under the notice of the houses of parliament. The rate, in that instance, having been paid by a charitable gentleman, Thomas Lakin was released, and afterwards re-committed for inability to pay costs. The illegality and inhumanity of the course pursued were admitted and condemned by the Lord Chancellor and by the Home Secretary, and the poor man was liberated by Sir James Graham's order, just three days before his term of imprisonment had expired. Well! the unhappy victim is again in prison for the same crime—inability to pay, out of wages averaging 9s. 8d. per week, a rate to the poor, after having satisfied his landlord, and provided, with the remaining 8s., a scanty support for a wife and four children, the eldest eleven years old, and blind, and the youngest barely twelve months. Here is little more than a shilling a day with which to furnish sustenance to six persons; and, because no surplus remains for the poor, (save the mark!) Lakin is sent a third time to gaol. The committing magistrates are R. G. Cresswell, Esq., and the Reverend (yes! we will give him his title) the Reverend Sir Nigel Gresley. Is R. G. Cresswell, Esq. he of the Loughborough bench, the bad fame of which has reached the extremities of the empire? If so, we are not surprised at his decision. He, it appears, was one of the committing magistrates on the first occasion of poor Lakin's imprisonment, and, we believe, he usually discharges this function of his office with evident relish. The wonder to us is, how, in both instances, he managed to find a pliant or sympathising colleague—but, we are told, clerical magistrates reserve their mercy for the gospel, and pique themselves upon severity in the administration of law. We beg to congratulate the worthy pair. They must have enjoyed a good day's sport. It is not every day that gentlemen have a chance of running down incarnate poverty merely for its own sake. Here there was everything to give them unalloyed satisfaction. The man's destitution is attested by the fact that even the little furniture which he uses belongs to his landlord. He can show an excellent character, too, which makes the sport of worrying him to the grave all the more exciting. And, to crown all, he has been hunted before, and must, therefore, be all the more sensitive to this cruel infliction. Could R. G. Cresswell, Esq., find anything more felicitously suited to his taste?

Seriously, however, we protest that it was a burning disgrace to the character of the British government that this man was not cashiered from his office, when his doings were last under the notice of the House of Commons. Can it be, that the *Times* is absorbed in surveying its own broad sheets of advertisements? otherwise, how is it that we have not heard its thunder? We hope some steps will be taken to bring the matter under the special notice of the Home Office, and that as *supersedeases* cannot safely be sent to Ireland, to discourage Orangeism, two may be spared for the

Ashby-de-la-Zouch bench, where they will do a world more good.

A MARBLE OLIVER.

A CORRESPONDENT inquires why we have never furnished an answer to the question, discussed by all our contemporaries, "Should Oliver Cromwell have a statue?" The question is a ticklish one; but we will give our reply in brief. "No," we answer, if his honour is thereby intended; for no man who appreciates the hero would degrade his memory by classifying him with the crowned sovereigns of Great Britain. They were illustrious in position—he in character; circumstances emblazoned their names—his name gave glory to circumstances; the crown and throne honoured them—he honoured the throne and crown. Therefore, he ought not to be assorted with such. "No," we answer again, if the proposition has respect to our credit as a people, rather than to his as Protector. Why should we build the sepulchres of those whose fair reputation our fathers slew? If a living Cromwell should come amongst us, how would he be entertained by the present rank-worshipping generation? Why, then, it is sheer folly to contend for a marble Oliver.

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.—The new street, from Whitechapel to Spitalfields church, in connexion with that from the London docks, is named Commercial street, boards with that name having been placed up by the commissioners of woods and forests. Although the sites for building upon have been advertised for some time, speculation is not very life in that district, as none have been disposed of.

THE TYRANT MINISTER OF SPAIN.—General Don Ramon Narvaez, the successful hero of the day, looks precisely the daring, energetic, obstinate, and iron-nerved soldier of fortune which he is. In habits, manners, and appearance, he is of the purest military breed; blunt and off-handed in his address, overbearing in disposition, slow to take advice, impolitic, violent, and very determined in his proceedings. His rough moustache has the true campaigner's cut, and his stern and somewhat cruel countenance betokens his unbending character. In stature he is about the middle size, and his wiry and sinewy person well suited to the saddle and the field. He is a native of Andalusia, a fact which he constantly betrays in his accent. He dresses with particular care, chiefly to please the two queens. You can read at once in his eye decision and promptitude; you can find tokens there of the rapid movements which made him master of Madrid, and an evidence, too, of the severity which would readily make a victim. He is sumptuous and showy in his habits, but not luxurious in his tastes, and is always ready, in his food and drink, to rough it like a campaigner. These various qualities have endeared him to the army, with the bulk of which he is popular, and exercises over the officers a singular degree of influence. But he has numerous enemies, nevertheless, amongst the class of privates and petty officers, and his shooting of five sergeants, and three common soldiers, the moment he entered Madrid, for demanding permission to quit the service, to which they were entitled by solemn promise, will never be forgotten.—*Hughes's Revelations of Spain.*

PORTRAIT OF PEEL BY A TORY M.P.—Any one may read on the floor of the House of Commons, still more than in the print-shop, the living portrait of the Premier. The glance sidelong, with which he enters the House, the look askance at his opponents, the anxious eye with which, on rising, he regards them; the shrinking back when a murmur from the opposite benches reaches his ear; the stealing adroitly into a new topic when he finds one unpalatable; the abandonment of opinion or associate when he perceives them to be obnoxious; the skill with which he lays out his argument to catch a cheer, the satisfaction with which he receives it—above all, from his opponents—these signs mark the adroitness of the debater and the infirmity of the statesman. When, after such an appearance, he resumes his seat, amid the cheers of his opponents and the silence of his friends, you have revealed to you his character and his policy. His character is to dread attack, and to make any compromise in order to avoid it; his policy is to shape his views according to the opinions of those who are most likely to thwart him. The effect of such a character is to make him adopt the opinions of others, and to borrow them from those who are most opposed to him.—*English Review* (a new Tory magazine).

THE PLANETS.—The present evenings are very favourable for astronomical observations, as far as the positions of the planets are concerned. Three of the superior planets of the solar system rise between the hours of seven and ten, and appear in nearly the same quarter of the heavens. Saturn, the least bright, is in the south, at an altitude of about twenty degrees, and appears with his ring very clearly developed in a telescope magnifying eighty times; two of his moons are unusually visible. The planet Mars, now unusually brilliant, is south-east of the former, and about the same elevation; his disc in the telescope is nearly as large as Jupiter, and has a large central mark upon it. The planet Jupiter is to the east of the two former, and his moons may be seen with a glass of very moderate power; two large belts cross his disc about the centre, and it is seldom the planet is seen without them, although they undergo changes.

THE REVENUE.

An Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain, in the Years and Quarters ended the 10th October, 1844 and 1845, showing the Increase or Decrease thereof.

	YEARS ENDED OCTOBER 10th,			
	1844.	1845.	Increase	Decrease.
Customs.....	£ 20,243,505	£ 18,652,552	.....	£ 1,590,953
Excise.....	11,959,942	12,069,215	109,273	.....
Stamps.....	6,533,385	6,961,376	427,991	.....
Taxes.....	4,204,855	4,228,281	23,426	.....
Property Tax.....	5,158,470	5,171,126	.....	£ 31,344
Post-office.....	672,000	688,000	16,000	.....
Crown Lands.....	135,000	145,000	10,000	.....
Miscellaneous.....	696,357	902,960	206,603	.....
Total Ordinary Revenue.....	49,603,514	48,774,504	729,287	£ 1,622,997
Imprest and other Monies.....	181,515	406,619	225,104	.....
Repayments of Advances for Public Works.....	956,593	1,325,780	369,167	.....
Total Income..	50,741,622	50,506,883	1,387,558	£ 1,622,997
Deduct Increase.....	.....	.....	.....	£ 1,387,558
Decrease on the Year.....	.....	.....	.....	£ 234,739

	QUARTERS ENDED OCTOBER 10th,			
	1844.	1845.	Increase	Decrease.
Customs.....	£ 6,002,855	£ 4,848,363	.....	£ 1,154,492
Excise.....	3,960,890	3,955,106	.....	£ 5,784
Stamps.....	1,665,688	1,780,175	114,487	.....
Taxes.....	201,439	201,379	.....	£ 180
Property Tax.....	1,958,711	1,823,883	.....	£ 134,828
Post-office.....	200,000	200,000	.....	£ 2,000
Crown Lands.....	10,000	30,000	20,000	.....
Miscellaneous.....	220,961	465,102	244,141	.....
Total Ordinary Revenue.....	14,220,544	13,312,908	387,628	£ 1,995,904
Imprest and other Monies.....	28,117	24,591	.....	£ 3,526
Repayments of Advances for Public Works.....	123,692	473,881	350,189	.....
Total Income..	14,372,353	13,811,380	737,817	£ 1,298,790
Deduct Increase.....	.....	.....	.....	£ 777,817
Decrease on the Quarter.....	.....	.....	.....	£ 560,973

Income and Charge on the Consolidated Fund, in the Quarters ended October 10, 1844 and 1845.

	QUARTERS ENDED 10th OCTOBER,	
	1844.	1845.
INCOME.		
Customs.....	£ 4,518,573	£ 4,848,363
Excise.....	3,977,360	3,955,106
Stamps.....	1,665,688	1,780,175
Taxes.....	201,439	201,379
Property Tax.....	1,958,711	1,823,883
Post-office.....	200,000	200,000
Crown Lands.....	10,000	30,000
Miscellaneous.....	19,953	15,122
Produce of Bycree silver from China.....	201,008	450,000
Imprest and other Monies.....	28,117	24,591
Repayments of Advances.....	123,692	473,881
	19,904,541	13,821,674
CHARGE.		
Permanent Debt.....	£ 4,646,356	£ 5,589,088
Terminable Annuities.....	1,342,559	1,336,618
Interest on Exchequer Bills issued to meet the Charge on the Consolidated Fund..	6,646	254
Sinking Fund.....	442,520	867,780
Civil List.....	97,572	98,072
Other Charges on the Consolidated Fund For Advances and to pay off Exchequer Bills issued for Advances.....	1,355,643	550,000
Total Charge.....	8,308,906	9,005,719
Surplus.....	4,595,635	4,815,955
	12,904,541	13,821,674
Amount of Exchequer Bills issued to meet the Charge on the Consolidated Fund for the Quarter ended 5th July, 1845, and paid off out of the growing Produce of that Fund for the Quarter ended 10th October, 1845.....	.....	£ 1,254,432
Amount issued in the Quarter ended 10th Oct., 1845, in part of the Sums granted by Parliament out of the Consolidated Fund, for Supply Services.....	4,391,407	.....
The Surplus of the Consolidated Fund, Quarter ended 10th October, 1845.....	4,815,955	424,548
The probable Amount of Exchequer Bills required to meet the Charge on the Consolidated Fund, Quarter ended 10th October, 1845.....	.....	£ 829,884

THE MINISTRY AND THE CORN LAWS.—The *Morning Post* says—"It has been said that conversations and communications have actually taken place among cabinet ministers, and that there are already brewing the elements of a very pretty quarrel upon this corn-law subject. Some allege that the Duke and Sir Robert have already come to opposite opinions as to the course which it would be politic to pursue."

DURATION OF THE PRESENT PARLIAMENT.—The existing House of Commons may continue in being till the autumn of 1847, and, from actual appearance, there is no reason to conclude that it will be dissolved much before that time.—*Globe.*

THE ITALIAN INSURRECTION.

We have received a copy of a manifesto issued by the insurgents at Rimini, and addressed to the whole of the inhabitants of the Roman states, and to the princes and people of Europe. The document, which is ably drawn up, gives a short account of the many attempts made by the Italians since 1816 to acquire a share of liberty similar to the rest of Europe. It closes by declaring that the Liberals in the Roman states wish to respect the authority of the Pope as head of the universal church, but in order that they may respect and obey him as a temporal sovereign, they demand:—1. That a general amnesty be granted for all political offences committed since 1821. 2. That the civil and criminal codes be modified and assimilated to those of the other civilised nations of Europe; that the proceedings in the courts be public; that trial by jury be introduced; and that confiscation and the punishment of death for treason be abolished. 3. That the tribunal of the holy office exercise no authority over the laity, nor over those having jurisdiction in the ecclesiastical courts. 4. That political offences be tried before the ordinary tribunals. 5. That the municipal councils be elected by the citizens, and approved by the sovereign; that the provincial council be elected by the sovereign, from a list presented by the municipal council, and the supreme council of persons to be proposed by the provincial council. 6. That the Supreme Council of State reside at Rome, and have the superintendence of the public debt, and that it have a deliberative vote on all questions respecting the taxes and the expenditure of the state, and be consulted on every other. 7. That all public functionaries, and all civil, military, and judicial functionaries, shall be considered as seculars. 8. That public instruction be under the direction of the bishops and clergy, to whom religious education is reserved. 9. That the restrictions of the censorship on printing be restricted to the prevention of injury to the Divinity, to the Catholic religion, to the sovereign, and the private lives of citizens. 10. That the foreign troops be dismissed. 11. That a civil guard be instituted, to preserve order and enforce obedience to the laws; and, finally, that the government commence a system of social improvement in the spirit of the age.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes the following letter from Florence, dated the 29th ult. :—

"The news of the insurrection at Rimini reached the Romagna and Tuscany on the 24th. The emigrants on the frontier immediately assembled near Madigliana, where they were joined by other patriots from Faenza and the legation of Ravenna. On the 26th they amounted to about three hundred. At their head were Counts Beltroni, Biancoli, Bagnacarello, and Pasi, of Faenza, M. Mazzai de Castel Bolognese, Dr Andreoni, of Bologna, Major Baldi, the brothers Mintaneri, and others. They first moved towards the frontier country, called the Balze, and seized the post of the customs, with the arms, ammunition, and provisions which they found there. The next morning they intended to march upon Brisighella, but the continual rains had flooded the river and rendered it impassable. This gave the Papal government time to send a strong column, composed of the Swiss guards, carabinieri, and custom-house guards, to meet them. On the 28th, in the morning, a musket-shot, fired from an advanced post, warned the insurgents that the troops were advancing from the direction of Faenza to surprise them. The patriots immediately took up their arms, and fell upon the soldiers, who were about to beat a retreat, when a body of pontifical volunteers, coming up from Brisighella, attacked them in flank. The band thereupon retired upon the mountains of Apennino and San Casciano, by Lavadola. In this affair it is said that the insurgents had one man killed and four wounded, and the troops four killed and ten wounded. All the persons above-named distinguished themselves, and particularly Count Oreste Biancoli, M. Marizari, and a young man named Joseph Compedelli. Two other bands, of one hundred each, were formed about the same time, near Pistoia, one under the command of the brothers Colombarrini, of Bologna, who had served in Spain, and the other by M. Piva, of Modena. Several young Tuscans of distinguished families formed part of these two bands, which entered the province of Bologna near the baths of Bella Poretta. Cardinal Gizzi, legate of Forli, caused eighteen persons of that town to be arrested, and ordered all the troops to be kept within the barracks. In the affair of Rimini, on the 23rd, there was a sanguinary conflict between the patriots and the carabinieri, in which both sides reckoned many killed and wounded. We have just learned that Bagnacarello and Russi, in the province of Ravenna, made movements on the 27th. The sound of cannon has been heard in the direction of Ravenna. We are, also, informed that troops were sent off to Rimini, where they arrived on the 27th, in the morning. The insurgents had evacuated the town, to continue their proceedings in the Marches and in the Umbria."

TRAGICAL DUEL IN WETZLAR.—The barbarous feudal system of dueling has had another victim in Wetzlar. An officer of the Yager guards, quartered there, Lieutenant von Negri, who was universally respected, was shot by one of his comrades. He had already fallen with his death wound, when he again raised himself on his arm, and shot his opponent in the right arm. Negri died sixteen hours afterwards. The cause of this bloody scene is said to have been some unfavourable remarks of the survivor on the nobility of the country, and particularly on the descent of Negri.—*Allgemeine Zeitung*.

THE METROPOLITAN COMPLETE SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

On Monday evening, 13th instant, a meeting of the friends and supporters of the above association was held in the Southwark Literary and Scientific Institution, Borough road, for the purpose of extending the principles, and further making known the objects, of the Association.

Mr PHILIP CRELLIN was unanimously called to the chair, who said that he regretted much the absence of two or three more gentlemen whom they had expected would attend, but owing to unavoidable circumstances they were prevented. The object of the meeting being called, was to bring before the public attention the claims of the Complete Suffrage Association, which advocates the right of every individual to possess the franchise. It was well known the majority did not possess it, and quite evident that the government did not properly attend to the wants of the people; and they considered it their duty, therefore, to bring the subject constantly before the public mind. The only means to obtain good legislation was by giving every individual a voice in that legislation. It was no new thing to complain of bad legislation, and each of the three political parties were dissatisfied with their respective advocates; but, whoever was right, it was quite evident there was a great deal of wrong. The worthy Chairman then alluded to the various evils which had resulted from every individual not having possessed the franchise, and the abominable acts that had been passed by men who never would have possessed seats in parliament had the franchise been complete. If the public mind were properly represented, all these things would be corrected, and the interest of all would be studied.

He then called upon Mr BONTOMS, who moved the first resolution, which was:—"That in the opinion of this meeting, the legislative proceedings of the House of Commons, especially during the last session of parliament demonstrate the absolute necessity of some organic change in the system of representation." Mr Bontoms adverted to the Reform bill, which was said to be a means to an end—that end being the good government of the people. The Whigs succeeded in carrying it, assisted by the people, and said it should be followed by a measure for triennial parliaments, that the people should possess the ballot, and the pension-list should be revised, together with the whole system of government. Mr B. then reviewed the whole policy of the Whigs, who at last, when they found their popularity fading, dissolved parliament in the hope that the agitation respecting the fixed duty would again restore it; but the Tories were in a position to regain their lost power; and the Whigs were defeated, and obliged to give place to Sir R. Peel and his friends, though at a far greater expense than was ever incurred on any previous occasion. He then referred to the most prominent features of the past session. He strongly denounced the letter-opening then sanctioned, and even still not really forbidden, by Sir James Graham. The workings of the two Universities were not suffered to be inquired into. Mr Villiers' motion for the abolition of the corn-laws was defeated, though not with a very large majority. Lord J. Russell's resolution for inquiry into the condition of the people, was also negatived. Mr B. then adverted to the Income-tax, and the surprising quietness maintained at the imposition of a war-tax in the time of peace, and showed the fallacy of supposing it did not come from the working-classes. The result of the labours of the committee of inquiry into the working of the game-laws must be kept a secret till the next session, owing to a trick of the House at the close of the session. He then alluded to the endowment of Maynooth, strongly condemning all grants of public money for religious purposes, and concluded an able speech by calling upon all Dissenters to support and advocate the principles of the Complete Suffrage Association, and, at the general election which would shortly arrive, to vote only for those men who were hearty advocates of its principles [cheers].

The resolution was seconded by Dr NEWTH, who said that the suffrage movement was the natural consequence of an increase of knowledge among the people. It was the nature of truth to progress, however much disliked at first. Everything good was first disseminated by men to whom every vile epithet was applied. He then alluded to the rising and gradual growth of the Complete Suffrage Association, which was commenced by a few men cast out; that it was denounced as treasonable and blasphemous, while it really contained the glory and honour of the nation. The sooner government was established upon a popular basis, the sooner would all dissension cease. He begged to second the resolution, which was then put and carried unanimously.

The next resolution was moved by Mr DICK, to the effect—"That the most effectual change in the system of representation would be accomplished by the adoption of complete suffrage principles—viz., the extension of the franchise to every man of sane mind, twenty-one years of age, and not stained with crime—annual parliaments—equal electoral districts—vote by ballot—no property qualification—and payment of those who should thus be elected to serve their country." Mr Dick proceeded to describe who it was that formed the constitution of the House of Commons, and remarked that the 100 patrons of church livings would, of course, endeavour all they possibly could to retard the progress of any movement calculated to injure them, and so of the other different parties, each opposing that which it was his immediate interest to uphold; so that the people could expect but little from them, they only

studying their own interest. The Premier had now got into something like a difficulty, for O'Connell had proved that a standing army and large police force could do nothing against moral force, and the same was to be seen in England also; and so they now began to organise a clerical police! These things demonstrated the necessity of a change. The maxim that the people are the source of legitimate power, expressed, in a few words, all that might be meant by complete suffrage. Mr Dick then proceeded to argue the various points contained in the resolution. He then pointed out the gross inconsistency of those Christians who profess the maxim of doing unto others as they would others should do unto them, who, possessing the franchise themselves, do not suffer others to possess it also. After a lengthy and effective speech, Mr D. sat down amidst loud applause.

The resolution, after being briefly seconded by Mr DAWES, who urged the necessity of practically working out reform in private as well as public, was then put, and carried unanimously.

Mr GRIFFITHS moved the third resolution—"That it is the opinion of this meeting, that in every election a candidate of complete suffrage principles should be supported, and fearlessly carried to the poll." Mr Griffiths remarked, that the seeds we sow first die in the earth before they spring up into life and spread their branches. The principles they advocated proclaimed equality to the whole family of man. Men were to be governed by being trusted; when suspected they were made worthy of being suspected; and he called upon the government to teach men to become fit for the suffrage, by giving it them [cheers].

The resolution was seconded by Mr ELT, and carried unanimously.

After some remarks by the CHAIRMAN, urging the necessity of doing something practically for the principles of complete suffrage, by joining the Association, the meeting separated.

THE EARL OF LINCOLN AN INFORMER.—Lord Lincoln is here on a tour of inspection of the river, docks, &c. On Tuesday morning, in his perambulation with Lieutenant Evans, he inquired what became of the dredging of the docks, and was informed that the refuse was put into boats, and then carried out to sea. On visiting the Egerton dock, they found the dredges at work. His lordship anxiously watched their movements, witnessed the sailing of the boats out of the dock, and then, to his surprise, found the boats emptied their contents into the river, instead of the sea. Without loss of time he wended his way to the Dock office, and signed an information himself against Lord Francis Egerton, for infringing the rules of the dock trust.—*Liverpool Chronicle*.

HEROIC AND MERITORIOUS CONDUCT.—On the afternoon of Thursday week, while some of the crew of her Majesty's ketch, the Sparrow (then lying off Broughty ferry), were passing a boat astern, a strong tide running at the time, their boat by some accident came in contact with the other, and was capsized, and the men precipitated in the river. Captain Otter, who was at the time in the cabin, hearing a stir, immediately came on deck, and made inquiry as to the cause. Being informed that a boat had been capsized, and seeing some of the crew in the water, he, merely pausing to disencumber himself of a great coat he had on, heroically sprang over the quarter of the vessel, in order to render them assistance. The current was then running so fast, that an attempt of this kind was extremely perilous, and the captain, by the time other assistance was obtained, was carried down to nearly opposite Broughty castle. Fortunately, he and the men, who were in an equally perilous situation, were all rescued by the exertions of the crew. We understand this is not the first occasion on which Captain Otter has gallantly risked his own life to preserve that of others; but that while only a midshipman, by his heroic exertions the lives of a boat's crew, consisting of seven or eight men, were all preserved. Such praiseworthy conduct as this should not be passed over in silence.—*Dundee Courier*.

DISEASE IN THE POTATO CROP.—At the anniversary dinner of the York Horticultural Society, held a few days ago, Joseph Paxton, Esq., of Chatsworth, the eminent botanical author and practical horticulturist, in the course of an interesting speech in reply to the toast of his health, made the following observations on the important subject of the failure, from disease, in the potato crop of this season. He said:—"If he might further trespass on their time, he would add a few words on the disease in the potato crop. He had had an opportunity of visiting nearly every part of England during the last three or four weeks, and he had paid particular attention to this subject. The result to which he had arrived was, that there was no such extent of disease as had been represented in the public papers. Certainly, a quantity of potatoes had rotted, but the disease was principally confined to what were called early potatoes. They would remember that they had very hot weather in June and July. After the 15th of July there was a great decrease in the temperature throughout the country; at that time the early potatoes were coming to maturity, when the sudden decrease in the temperature checked them in their growth, and caused disease. In the late potatoes, however, which formed the staple article of commerce, he believed there was no great disease. He observed, further, that the potatoes of old standing in the country had suffered most from the disease; for instance, the ash-leaf potato. He recommended gardeners never to desist from raising new kinds of fruits and vegetables: by this means they would always secure a greater produce, and a more healthy stock."

THE HARVEST.

YORKSHIRE.—The harvest throughout Craven and in the north part of the West Riding has made very little progress since our last report; indeed, in some districts, we understand, considerable losses have been sustained, and quantities of grain (oats in particular) have been totally destroyed or swept away by the recent floods. The valley of the Aire, from Carlton down to near Keighley, has more the appearance of an arm of the sea than a tract of highly cultivated ground, and it is to be feared that losses to a considerable extent in other level districts will have been sustained from similar causes. On Friday and Saturday last, in Keighley, the rain fell in one continuous torrent, with little intermission, till Saturday afternoon, when it a little abated; the brooks and rivulets emptying themselves into the river Aire, it rose to an unusual height, and on the former of those days a vivid flash of lightning, followed instantaneously by a loud report of thunder, burst over the town. We have, however, not heard that any further consequences than those already enumerated have resulted from either cause.—*Leeds Mercury*.

We have now advanced to nearly the middle of the third month of our harvest in England, and there is still a good deal of grain in the fields unsecured, and an unusual quantity, for the season, uncut, north of the Humber. The weather has been very unsettled for the last fortnight; we have scarcely had two successive fair days; very little corn has been carried during that time, and that which has been stacked will prove, when it comes to be thrashed, in a damp state, unless kept till the March winds have whisked through it. The season has, however, not been damaging; frequent brisk winds, and the cold air, have prevented the process of sprouting, and we still think that not much harm has been done to the grain since it passed through the hands of the reapers. The Duke of Rutland, speaking at the Leicester agricultural meeting the other day, said:—"We have had, during the summer, such a series of skies as I never witnessed before, old as I am." This observation his Grace probably applied to the skies of the south, but the remark is equally applicable to those of the north, and not only to the summer but to the autumn. This week there has been some improvement in the weather, and a good deal of out-standing wheat has been secured in tolerable condition. As the aggregate of the harvest, we adhere to the opinion we have already expressed, namely, that taking the average produce of the year at 20,000,000 quarters of wheat, last year's produce would yield 21,000,000, while this year's will not exceed 19,000,000. Of other grain it seems to be the general opinion, that we shall this year have a fair average, but that potatoes will be a falling crop in some parts of the kingdom, though by no means generally. The three weeks of fine weather in the early part of September was the salvation of the food of the country for another year; taking the prospects, then, and comparing them with the results now, the country has much more cause for gratitude than complaint. Speaking commercially, we may not have quite 20s. in the pound, but 19s. will be considered as a good composition. In the grazing districts, the supply of grass has been abundant, and the depasturing of stock has been very successful. The gathering of the winter stock of potatoes has already commenced, both in this and the neighbouring county of Lancaster, where they are still more extensively cultivated, and the crop appears to us a fair average, with little or no disease. The price of good sound potatoes in Leeds is one-fourth more than at the same period last year; but it is not likely, we should think, that this great advance will be maintained, unless the alarm caused by the idea that the potatoes will be extremely scarce, in consequence of extensive shipments to Holland and Belgium, should be realised. It is the more probable that this remarkable increase of cost is but temporary, from the fact, that at Manchester and Liverpool the price now is about the same as the middle of October, 1844. We are informed that in many parts of Lincolnshire the potatoes in the fields are so bad as to give out a most unpleasant smell.—*Leeds Mercury*.

The rain, which we stated prevailed at the time of our going to press last week, continued with much violence during Friday and Saturday, in consequence of which all the rivers and streams in this neighbourhood were greatly flooded, and considerable damage was sustained by persons having property on their banks, some particulars of which will be found in another place. The storm seems to have extended over a great part of the kingdom, and to have been productive of similar results. The weather, since Saturday, with the exception of Tuesday, has been fair, and the business of the harvest has proceeded briskly, but the late storm has done no small injury to the crops, independent of the delay it has occasioned. In many late places the crops still look green, and it is to be feared that they will not come to maturity to be of much value.—*Newcastle Chronicle*.

Since our last weekly report of the progress of the harvest, we have had rain more or less nearly every day. The rain commenced now a fortnight ago, and the weather has been showery since; still the air has been cool, and there have been occasional winds from the west, which soon removed the effects of the wet, and prevented any sprouting. The weather has, therefore, delayed rather than injured the harvest operations. The state of the harvest is briefly this:—The great bulk—perhaps, certainly, five-sixths—of the wheat is secured, and of this full four-fifths in marketable condition; the remaining fifth is in soft and ill condition, and will not be fit to thrash before spring; but so far, the whole, both

secured and unsecured, is sound. The flail and machine have been set to work in the wet weather, and the complaints of the yield are considerable. It should be remarked, however, that the first cut—the worst injured—is the dryest, and therefore they have generally commenced operations upon that, and hence it is complained of. The barley is coarse and small, and good samples are scarce; the heavy crops have much straw but little corn, and it is scarce generally. The oats are a good crop—well corned and thick in plant; the great bulk of them is still in the fields.—*Yorkshireman*.

HEREFORDSHIRE.—Owing to the backward season and the very unfavourable weather, there is still much grain out in the Principality, and even in the less favoured districts of this county; it is now clear, however, that the yield of wheat will be deficient, whilst in thick crops, where the grain was prostrated by storms, and the straw injured in the process of ripening, the quality of the produce was much deteriorated. If, therefore, the price of the article should rise materially, it will not be owing to any human laws, but to a visitation of Providence, which is now afflicting foreign nations alike with ourselves, and which proves the utter futility of relying upon them for a supply of food.—*Hereford Journal*.

DEATH OF MADAME HENGLER, THE PYROTECHNIST, BY FIRE.—On Thursday night, shortly after seven o'clock, a fire broke out in the Westminster-road, on the premises known as Hengler's firework manufactory, fronting the Freemasons' school. The premises, which comprised a dwelling-house three stories high, and adjoined other manufactories of a similar description, one of which shared a like catastrophe some years since, had for upwards of half a century been occupied by Mrs Wells, better known as Madame Hengler—the pyrotechnist, and who, unfortunately, lost her life. The greater number of the apartments in the building were devoted to the manufacture of fireworks; the front parlour being converted into a show-room, or shop, and the first floor only for the accommodation of the inmates. On account of the business of the season approaching, extra hands were employed on the premises to execute a large amount of country orders. As far as it has been ascertained, the fire does not appear to have been occasioned from the hazardous character of the business, though it was stated to have originated in the room occupied by Madame Hengler, where a quantity of fireworks had been deposited. The alarm was raised at a quarter-past seven o'clock, when the workmen heard a cry of fire, followed by slight reports, similar to the explosion of crackers and squibs. Those who were at work in the upper room immediately ran down stairs, and the noise was found to emanate from the room of Madame Hengler, the apartment over the shop, and looking on the main road. They instantly rushed to the door, and on opening found a large body of fire apparently in the centre, but so powerful were the smoke and heat that they were unable to make an entrance. It was well known that Madame Hengler was in the room; and in a second or two she was seen from the outside at the window, which she succeeded in opening, and made gestures to the crowd to save her. The unfortunate creature, who was verging on her ninetyeth year, was almost helpless, and being exceedingly corpulent, was unable to raise herself to the window to jump. She, however, bent herself over the sill to prevent being suffocated. Attempts were then again made to get into the room, and one or two persons succeeded, but were forced to retreat ere they could reach her; ladders were then brought and placed against the burning premises, but were found to be not long enough to reach the windows. Others were soon procured, and attempts were made to drag her out. She was still alive, and her cries were of a heart-rending description, but from her corpulency, and the suffocating odour of the burning combustibles, it was rendered completely impossible, and in a few minutes she was noticed gradually to sink, and eventually disappeared in the burning apartment. The police, finding there was no chance of saving her, immediately commenced removing the more dangerous portion of the stock. A great deal, however, they were unable to reach, which, on igniting, exploded with a loud report; and, for a considerable time, the front of the house presented a very novel appearance, from the number of blue lights burning, and other fireworks darting from the several windows. The engines from the Southwark-bridge-road station were quickly on the spot, and soon got into operation; and by the aid of other engines, and a re-inforcement of police, by nine o'clock all danger of the flames communicating to adjacent premises was allayed. As soon as the fire was somewhat got under, a search was made for the remains of Madame Hengler, which were found on the floor of the room in which she was seen to sink. Her body was greatly burned, and a shell having been procured, it was removed to St George's workhouse, prior to an inquest being held. She was very clever as an artist in fireworks, and more than thirty-four years was the pyrotechnist to Vauxhall gardens. The damage effected is almost the destruction of the building. The fire has gone through it, the lower part being perfectly consumed.

NEW PARK.—We observe, from a notice in the *Gazette* of Friday night, that government are about to make the long desired park in Battersea fields. The same *Gazette* contains notice of an intended application to parliament, by the company formed for that purpose, for an act for the erection of the Ranelagh suspension bridge, which, we presume, is designed to serve as the principal entrance to the proposed park.—*Chronicle*.

THE LATE DISASTER IN ALGERIA.

The government has received a report from General de Bourjolly, addressed to the Governor-general of Algeria *ad interim*, of the affair with the Arabs, in which Colonel Berthier was killed, and Commandant Clerc wounded. It differs in no material point from the accounts which we have already published. General de Bourjolly states that the loss of the enemy, judging from the number of slain left on the field of battle, was enormous, and that the loss on the side of the French was 27 killed and 79 wounded. A report has also been sent by General Cavaignac, of the attack made by about 200 Arabs on a position which covered his camp. The enemy, he says, was compelled to retire without effecting his object. Chef de bataillon Perraguay, whose death we have announced, was killed whilst charging at the head of his men; the French had only two killed and six wounded. This was on the 23rd ult. In another report from General Cavaignac, dated the 24th, he gives an account of an attack made upon the enemy on that day near Bab Mesmar, in which the position of the Arabs was carried, with a loss on the side of the French of three killed and forty-seven wounded. The Arabs are stated to have fought with fury and desperation. A despatch from General de Lamoricière to the Minister of War, dated from the roadstead of Tenes, 29th ult., mentions the sad affair of Djema Ghazaout, and an affair of slight importance which took place between Colonel de Saint Arnaud with 4,000 infantry, near the river Djedema, and an Arab force of 1,500 infantry and 2,000 cavalry. The Governor-general states that the Arabs estimate their loss in the affair with General de Bourjolly at 600 killed and wounded. General de Lamoricière expected to be at Mostaganem on the night of the 20th. He gives an account of his arrangements for pursuing and chastising the enemy. The General encloses a report of the affair of Djema Ghazaout, from Chef d'escadron de Martimprey. The column, with Colonel de Montagnac, was composed, according to the official account, of 346 men of the 9th battalion d'Orleans and 9 officers, 62 men of the 2nd hussars, and 3 officers, 1 interpreter, and 2 men of the waggon-train, in all 423. The details of the struggle of this brave band confirm the accounts given by the Algiers journals. Colonel de Montagnac, although mortally wounded, formed his men into a square, and expired almost immediately afterwards. For nearly an hour, says the report, this square contended against the impetuous and repeated charges of the whole of the cavalry of Abd-el-Kader, nearly 3,000 in number, and commanded by himself in person. The ammunition of the French troops being exhausted, the Arabs closed upon them, and they fell under the fire of the enemy like a wall. The report confirms the statement of Abd-el-Kader having sent several letters to Captain Géraud, who commanded the eighty French in the Marabout, urging him to surrender, and representing to him that resistance was useless, as he could not escape from his army, or the 5,000 to 6,000 Kabyles who hemmed him in. When Captain Géraud made his sortie, he had still eighty men alive, but seven of them were wounded. They had arrived within a league of Djema Ghazaout, having, with the greatest courage, fought their way through the blocking column, and provided themselves with sufficient balls by cutting what remained into four pieces. Only twelve of this heroic force reached Djema Ghazaout, under the protection of the force which had been sent out to their rescue. The officers killed in the first engagement were Colonel de Montagnac, Chef d'escadron Cognord of the hussars, Chef de bataillon Froment Coste, Captain Gentil-Saint-Alphonse, Lieutenant Klein, Captains Duterte, Chargère, and Burgard; Lieutenants Raymond and Larrazé, and Adjutant Thomas; and, in the retreat, Captain de Géraud, Lieutenant Chappedelaine, Dr Rozaguetti, and M. Levi, the interpreter. The number of men who returned to Djema was, as already stated, only fourteen—viz., a hussar and a carabineer, who made their escape from the scene of carnage before the affair of Marabout, and the twelve men who were saved from the second massacre. The force who rescued them also brought off eight of the slain.—*Chronicle*.

SAVINGS BANKS AND RAILWAYS.—We observe that, in Paris, there is at present a complaint that a much larger sum is weekly taken out of the savings banks than is put in. It would be desirable to learn what is the state of the case generally in England, as it seems probable that the temptation of gain in railway speculation may induce those who have small sums at command to withdraw the money from the banks in order to purchase scrip or shares. We know that this is the case at one savings bank, and we infer, as the temptation is great, that it is generally the case. The fact is worth notice, because the amount of deposits is frequently referred to (it has been so, more than once, by Sir Robert Peel)—as an indication of well-being and prosperity. Now, it is plain that we may have diminished deposits with great prosperity. There is some reason, in fact, to believe that on more than one occasion, when the increase of deposits has been much boasted of, that it arose from numerous small tradesmen, who, finding no employment for their savings in their own trade, and no profit in industrial undertakings, placed their spare cash in savings banks, which, in a time of prosperity, would have gone to extend their business. It may also be remarked that, if it be true that the usual class of persons who deposit their money in savings banks have now ceased to do so, the persons are at once indicated who are likely to be the principal sufferers by any great failure in railway speculation.—*Chronicle*.

THE GAME LAWS.—The following letter has been addressed, by Mr Grantley Berkley, to the editor of the *Examiner*, in reply to the statement of the Christchurch affair:—

Beacon Lodge, October 6, 1845.

SIR—Having seen in your paper of the 4th instant a paragraph headed "Game Laws," and copied from the *Hampshire Independent*, I beg you, with your accustomed fairness, to give an equally public contradiction to the falsehood therein disseminated—a tissue of falsehood founded on a circumstance.

I did convict two notorious poachers, named Burvey and Purchase, of beating for game in standing barley with a lurcher, by two credible witnesses; and they brought forward three of their gang to swear they were not poaching. One of them, a man I have twice convicted, with the most iniquitous effrontery, swore that he himself had never been in gaol, when at the same time he was standing face to face with the justice who committed him, but who, from the man's utter disregard to the solemn obligations of an oath, thought that he must be mistaken in his identity, until I represented the fact.

I did, as prosecutor, put a few questions through the bench, to elicit the above fact as well as others; but I did not take my seat between the two magistrates, and I did not remove from any place I occupied, upon any complaint or suggestion made by the attorney who attended for the poachers.

This paragraph would have been treated by me with the contempt it deserves, but that I recognise in it a hair of the dog that pulls the anti-game-law barrow.

It is of itself an excellent example of the way in which the designer gulls an editor, who, I am bound to believe, would not publish a falsehood if he knew it, and, through the editor, a susceptible public, into the most erroneous views and opinions.

Your obedient servant,
GRANTLEY F. BERKLEY.

AN INCORRIGIBLE YOUNG THIEF.—It will be recollected that in May last, a lad named Russell (whose friends are highly respectable, residing at Beaconsfield), who was apprehended at Stoke, near Slough, for attempting to pass twenty-one counterfeit half-crowns, was mainly instrumental in causing the apprehension and conviction of a gang of swindlers with whom he was connected, who had obtained large quantities of goods, by means of fictitious orders, from Messrs Morrison, Dillon, and Co., of Fore street, and Messrs Leaf and Co. The proceedings instituted against the lad by the Mint solicitor took place before the Eaton bench of magistrates, by whom he was remanded from time to time, until after the trial of the swindlers at the Old Bailey sessions. When the trial was over, the Mint, in consequence of the important evidence given by Russell, and of his expressing his contrition for his past offences, and promising to amend his conduct, declined to go on with the prosecution, and he was liberated and sent home to his father at Beaconsfield, in the hope that the narrow escape he had had would prove a warning to him for the future. Shortly afterwards, however, he resumed his connexion with his London thieving associates, and he is again in custody, at Aylesbury gaol, charged with stealing a pony, the property of Mr Saunders, a builder, of London. It appears that Mr Saunders gave the prisoner his horse to hold while he went into a house to transact some business; and on his return both the horse and the prisoner had vanished. In consequence of the robbery being advertised in the *Police Gazette*, the thief was apprehended by Sergeant Carnaby, of the Aylesbury police, riding upon the pony near Beaconsfield. The prisoner, who is not more than sixteen years of age, admitted to the magistrates that he had committed the robbery, and he was fully committed to take his trial for the offence at the ensuing sessions for the county of Bucks.

THE LATE CASE OF STABBING.—We understand that Quartermaster Thomas Tarleton, who was stabbed on Wednesday week at Hounslow barracks, by Lieutenant Martin Francis Kerwan, continues gradually to recover, and that there is every reason to believe he will be able to attend the next examination before the magistrates at Brentford. Lieutenant Kerwan is still under arrest at Hounslow barracks, and will continue so until he is again examined before the magistrates.

A PRECIOUS VOLUME.—A curious circumstance occurred last week at the sale of books of the late Dean of Lincoln, at Sedgebrook Rectory, near Grantham. Amongst the persons attracted by the advertisement of the sale was Mr John Deighton, the eminent bookseller of Cambridge. He was looking over the lots shortly before the auction commenced, when, on taking up a copy of Donne's "Death, Judgment, Heaven, and Hell," he thought the volume felt very ponderous; and, on examining it, he discovered that the bookbinder's "fly-leaf," at the beginning, several coins were sewed. He called the attention of the auctioneer (Mr Wood) to the circumstance; and it was speedily ascertained that a manuscript letter was fastened to the leaf, and that seven guineas and two half guineas, of the reign of Charles II., were strongly sewed within it, like so many buttons. The coins were bright and fresh; and, though many of the books in the library were sadly damaged by damp and neglect, this volume and its contents had escaped injury from the lapse of 160 years. The letter had no signature, but, from its style seemed to be the writing of a father to his son at one of the universities. The lot, made interesting by this circumstance, was withdrawn from the auction.—*Stamford Mercury*.

At Hudson, New York, a few weeks ago, the Attorney-General (Mr John Van Buren) and Mr A. Jordan had a boxing match in the court-house, the Judge crying order, and the sheriffs interfering to separate the combatants.

THE LATE MR JUSTICE STORY.

The following panegyric upon this distinguished jurist is abridged from a late number of the *Boston Daily Advertiser*, and bears internal evidence of having been written by one more than ordinarily qualified to appreciate the high character and great attainments by which Mr. Justice Story has achieved, not only the highest reputation among his fellow-citizens, but very considerable authority in Europe:—

"His death makes a chasm which I shrink from contemplating. He was the senior judge of the highest court of the country, an active professor of law, and a fellow in the corporation of Harvard University. He was in himself a whole triumvirate; and these three distinguished posts, now vacant, will be filled, in all probability, each by a distinct successor. It is, however, as the exalted jurist that he is to take his place in the history of the world, high in the same firmament whence beam the mild glories of Tribonian, of Cujacius, of Hale, and of Mansfield. It was his fortune, unlike many of those who have cultivated the law with signal success on the European continent, to be called upon as a judge practically to administer and apply it in the actual business of life. It thus became to him, not merely a science, whose depths and intricacies he explored in his closet, but a great and godlike instrument, to be employed in that highest of earthly functions, the determination of justice among men. While the duties of the magistrate were thus illumined by the studies of the jurist, the latter were tempered to a finer edge by the experience of the bench.

"In the history of the English bench there are but two names with combined eminence as a judge and as an author—Coke and Hale; unless, indeed, the orders in Chancery from the Verulamian pen should entitle Lord Bacon to this distinction, and the judgments of Lord Brougham should vindicate the same for him. Blackstone's character as a judge is lost in the fame of the *Commentaries*. To Mr Justice Story belongs this double glory. Early in life he compiled an important professional work; but it was only at a comparatively recent period, after his mind had been disciplined by the labours of the bench, that he prepared those elaborate commentaries which have made his name a familiar word in foreign countries. Those who knew him best observed the lively interest which he took in this extension of his well-earned renown, and well he might; for the voice of distant foreign nations seems to come as from a living posterity. His works have been reviewed with praise in the journals of England, Scotland, Ireland, France, and Germany. They have been cited as authorities in all the courts of Westminster hall; and one of the ablest and most learned lawyers of the age, whose honourable career at the bar has conducted him to the peerage—Lord Campbell—in the course of a debate in the House of Lords, characterised their author as 'the first of living writers on the law.'

SHIPWRECKS.—Yesterday morning, between six and seven o'clock, two schooners and a small sloop were seen rounding the Girdleness and making for the harbour. The sea was running high at the time, and a smart gale blowing from the south-east, with heavy rain. One of the schooners, which turned out to be the Commodore of this port, took the harbour in good style, and got safe into port. The other schooner was not so fortunate. By means of something going wrong about the wheel, she veered considerably to the north, and, instead of making the harbour, struck the pier-head. The promptitude of the captain, however, saved her from being dashed to pieces, as, seeing the coming danger, before another sea struck the vessel, he had her head turned round to the north, but such was the strength of the sea and wind together, that he was not able to make out to sea, but was driven ashore at the back of the North Pier. The sloop was still more unfortunate; she came against the North Pierhead with a tremendous crash, and had her broadside staved in. The hands were got off immediately, and most fortunate for them, for the next sea drove her to the north side of the pier, where she lies a total wreck. The sloop is the George and Mary, Morrint, of and from Jersey, with apples for this port, and the schooner is the Logie o' Buchan, Crombie, of and for Newburgh, from Newcastle with coals. We regret to state that the sloop, on coming round the Girdleness, was struck by a heavy sea, which washed overboard a boy about thirteen years of age. The whole of the crew of the schooner was saved.—We regret to record another shipwreck, but fortunately attended by the loss of no lives, which also took place yesterday morning, about three miles to the north of Don Mouth, at a place called the Black Dog. The Prussian vessel Aurora, Ahrens, from Dantzic to Aberdeen, with timber, came into the bay on Wednesday evening, when a pilot went on board, but, the tide being too far back, she was to lie in the bay till morning, the pilot remaining on board. When the gale rose, however, she was driven to the north, and, her rigging giving way, was driven ashore at the place we have mentioned. She is expected to be got off.—*Aberdeen Banner*.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE IN THE SERPENTINE.—On Monday morning, the body of a man named James Knight, a butler, recently residing in King street, Park street, was discovered by the police floating in the upper part of the Serpentine river. It was ultimately removed to the dead-house at Knightsbridge, to await the inquest.

ALARMING FOR LAWYERS.—At Genoa every attorney takes an oath not to undertake any cause he does not think just.

THE FARMER'S FRIENDS.—Parliament has passed "an act to enable the owners of settled estates to defray the expenses of draining the same by way of mortgage." So many settled estates have been thoroughly drained by way of mortgage, that this amendment of the Poor Law act must be a most seasonable relief to the landed interest; and if the law be but carried out according to the title of the act, its object, "to render the land permanently more productive," cannot fail to be attained. We may congratulate some of our agricultural peers on the new fertility which will be given to their "dirty acres." As parliament is to pay the piper—for how else can it "enable" the owners to defray the expenses?—the heavy clays will soon bear heavier loans, the light sands will be golden sands, stiff marls will make money the reverse of stiff, and the chalky soils will afford opportunities for chalking up new scores. To make our legislation perfect, we only want another act "to enable the owners of no estates to defray the expenses of maintaining themselves and their families."—*Times*.

THE WAR IN THE CAUCASUS.—The *Augsburg Gazette* states, that Russia lost during the campaign of this year in the Caucasus, 3 general officers, 6 colonels and lieutenant-colonels, 20 staff officers, 200 officers of various grades, and from 10,000 to 12,000 soldiers. The army, says that journal, is at present in a very deplorable state; famine and sickness have carried off vast numbers of men. The operations of this year have wholly failed. It was found necessary to abandon all the posts which have been gained with such great sacrifices, and in no part has a garrison been left.

LETTERS FOR BOMBAY.—The following notice has been posted at the General Post Office, St Martin's-le-Grand:—"General Post office, October, 1845. Notice to the public and instructions to postmasters, &c. Arrangements have been made for the conveyance of letters to Bombay twice a month, instead of once, as at present. Mails for that presidency will accordingly be made up in London twice a month, if transmitted for conveyance from Aden to Bombay, by steam vessels to be provided by the Honourable the East India Company."

AN UNEXPECTED VISITOR.—As Mr John West, of Leigh place, was on his way home through Leigh street, on Saturday night, he heard some unusual and very singular groaning sounds proceeding from some new buildings which are in course of erection in that neighbourhood, by Mr Eaton, of the firm of Leigh and Eaton, solicitors. On procuring a light and entering the premises, he was greatly surprised to find that the groaning was caused by a young black bear, evidently not more than nine months old, which had taken up its position in one of the new middens. The animal had a collar round its neck, attached to which was a piece of cord. He made it fast in the midden until assistance was procured, and then it was conveyed to the nearest bridewell, where it at present remains. Most probably the bear lost by Mr Punchard, of Basnett street, is the same which has been found in Leigh street.—*Liverpool Albion*.

A very extensive fire broke out at Limehouse on Friday morning, on the premises of Messrs Morrison, coal-merchants; which, before it could be got under, destroyed property valued at upwards of £1,000.

A GRATUITOUS CATHEDRAL.—A great panic, we understand, has been occasioned among the clergy of St Paul's by an announcement, which has gone the round of the papers, to the effect that the Very Rev. the Dean of Winchester had caused the cathedral of that city to be opened, a certain time daily, to the public gratis. The clerical showmen, it appears, are afraid that they will be expected to do likewise, and are in the greatest alarm for their twopences. Twopence, they argue, is in itself a small sum; but twopence every five minutes or so comes to a round one in the course of a day. Really, the Dean of Winchester should have reflected before acting as he has done. He should have considered, that if he does not care about money himself, there are other deans who love it dearly, and to whom the slightest loss is heart-rending. He has evidently no ear for cathedral music—that is to say, the chink of cash. But he should have regarded other tastes than his own before endeavouring to abolish it, and to silence these silver-toned harmonies, than which, to the feelings of certain churchmen, the "long-drawn aisle and fretted vault" can resound with no strains more soothing.—*Punch*.

MELANCHOLY FATAL ACCIDENT.—**FOUR LIVES LOST.**—On Monday, at noon, two of the pilchard driving boats in the roadstead having got foul of each other, and a strong breeze blowing at the time, four men took a boat which belonged to James Hill, the pilot, to go off to prevent any other damage, in which they succeeded. When Hill came on to the beach, and found his boat had been taken without his leave, he, with his brother, got into another boat with four other men, which was also going off to the driving boats, to take away his boat from them. When he came near them, he insisted on their bringing his boat alongside of the boat he was in; which they did at his request, when all four got into the boat with the other four men, and Hill and his brother left them, Hill wishing the boat might capsize before she reached the shore. And we regret to say, that she did capsize just as she reached the breakers, being overladen with eight men. Four men were lost, and with great difficulty the other four were saved. The names of the four men lost are—James Pengelly, left a widow, but no children; David Liddey, John Simons, a widow and five children; Richard Pengelly, a widow and two children. A subscription has been entered into for the unfortunate widows and children.—*Falmouth Packet*.

GROSS MAGISTERIAL OPPRESSION.—It will be recollected that in April last, the cases of Thomas Lakin and Ann Ward, were brought by petition before both Houses of parliament. It appeared, that having been unable to pay a poor's rate, and having no sufficient goods and chattels, they were imprisoned in Leicester county gaol, till the rate should be paid. It was paid by a charitable gentleman in Leicester. They were then sent to the House of Correction for one month to hard labour, for inability to pay the costs, and for having, as before, nothing on which a distress could be levied. Thomas Lakin has now been subjected to another levy, which he is again unable to pay. A distress warrant is issued, with the same result as before. He is summoned before the bench of magistrates, and committed to the county gaol as before, for an indefinite period, till the rate, amounting to 5s. 4d., is paid, with the prospect of another month of hard labour for the costs. This is a poor man, of excellent character, as attested in writing by his employers and others. His wages for the last eleven weeks (taken from the paymaster's weekly tickets) average 9s. 8d. per week. The rent of his cottage, the little furniture of which belongs to his landlord, is 1s. 6d., leaving about 8s. to support himself, his wife, and four children, the eldest eleven years old, and blind, and the youngest barely twelve months! By going to the Ashby-de-la-Zouch bench, as summoned, a week or two ago, he incurred a loss of 4s., and the fees then charged and ordered by the magistrates, were 5s. for the magistrate's clerk, and 1s. 6d. to the constable. So that doubtless, when the hand of charity releases him from his first and indefinite imprisonment, he will, as before, be charged some 20s. or 30s. costs, and sent for a month among felons at the treadmill, for inability to pay that amount. On the former occasion, in April last, he was released three days before the expiration of the month, by the intervention of her Majesty; both Sir James Graham, in the House of Commons, and the Lord Chancellor, in the House of Lords, admitting fully the illegality and inhumanity of the course pursued by the magistrates. The committing magistrates on that occasion were R. G. Cresswell, Esq., and W. W. Abney, Esq. In this instance they are, R. G. Cresswell, Esq., and the Rev. Sir Nigel Gresley. The commitment is dated from Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 4th Oct., 1845. Thomas Lakin is an inhabitant of the village of Whitwick, six miles from Ashby, and works in the Whitwick coal pits.

THE ECLAIR.—It is with feelings of deep regret that we announce the death of Mr Sidney Bernard, the assistant surgeon who volunteered his services on board the Eclair steam sloop at Madeira, and, up to the 6th, with Mr Charles Coffey, the assistant-surgeon of the Growler, was in unceasing attendance on the unfortunate sufferers of this ill-fated vessel. Mr Bernard died on board the Eclair, at Standgate Creek, on Thursday morning, at half-past six, after three days' illness. It would appear that both that noble philanthropist and Mr Coffey kept up very well whilst the sick depended on them alone, and they had the excitement of responsibility, and it was only when other assistance was at hand that they yielded to that fate to which broken rest, assiduous watchings, and constant weariness had predisposed their human frames, in spite of their indomitable spirit. The body of Mr Bernard was examined previously to interment, and presented the usual light yellow appearances which are remarkable in cases of death from fever in the West Indies. Four medical officers have died on board the Eclair. Surgeons—Mr Maconochy, of the Eclair, and Dr McClure, late of the Actæon; and assistant-surgeons—Mr Hartman, of the Eclair, and Mr Bernard. The latter was an assistant-surgeon of 1838, and belonged to the Caledonia, 120, at Devonport, at the commencement of the year. Mr Coffey, we are gratified to hear, is doing well, and Lieutenant Isaacson is progressing very favourably towards recovery. The pilot who was taken on board at Portsmouth, Mr Saunders, who had also been attacked, is not out of danger, but he has favourably passed the crisis. Mr Campbell, the clerk, and the two seamen, are doing well. The above were removed on Wednesday from the Eclair to the Worcester, fifty-gun frigate (not Chichester), provided by the admiralty, and every soul was to have left the steam sloop on Thursday, on which day no additional cases were reported. On Wednesday one of the quarantine men was reported to have caught the fever. The quarantine restrictions are now somewhat relaxed, and the surgeon, Dr Stewart, is allowed to go from one ship to the other without a quarantine boat; but it is ordered that his boat shall show the yellow flag with a black ball in the centre. It is but justice to the medical profession generally to state that many gentlemen, other than those belonging to the royal navy, have volunteered their services. At the same time we must state also, that the most absurd propositions have been made with respect to the steam-sloop and the unfortunate crew, to get rid of the fever, and to cure both effectually.—*Standard.*

FALL OF A RETAINING WALL OF THE EDINBURGH AND GRANTON RAILWAY.—On Thursday morning last, about a hundred and fifty feet of the bulwark or retaining wall of the Edinburgh and Granton railway, opposite the Wardie, fell into the sea. It appears that, in consequence of the late heavy rains, a quantity of water had accumulated in an intervening space between the bulwark and adjoining embankment, and that this filtering through the earth on the one side of the wall, and the sea beating violently against it on the other, had loosened the foundation and carried it away. Workmen are again busily employed in repairing the damage.—*Edinburgh Witness.*

THE SLAVE TRADE.

The following is an extract from a letter written by an officer on board the squadron on the west coast of Africa:—

"Her Majesty's ship —, West Coast, Africa, July 26, 1845.

"Here we are, on the most miserable station in the wide world, nigger hunting—attempting an impossibility—the suppression of the slave-trade. We look upon the whole affair out here as a complete humbug. You may make treaties in London and send the whole combined squadrons of England and France to this coast, and then you will not have gained your object. So long as a slave, worth only a few dollars here, fetches 80% or 100% in America, men and means will be found to evade the strictest blockade. The French ships trouble themselves so little about the affair, that they have never yet been known to take a prize. The absurdity of blockading a coast two thousand miles in extent must be obvious to the meanest capacity. Even if successful, you must be prepared to continue the force for ever and a day, or your labour is lost; for the moment the ships are removed, the business recommences. The market is the true centre to aim at; put an end to that, and the supplies will not be required. The loss of life and demoralising effect to our service are very great—the climate and service being of that nature to prevent the proper exercise of discipline, and ships are anything but men of war; and many officers acquire habits neither beneficial to themselves nor ornamental to the navy. The best method of suppressing the trade we may leave to speculative theorists; but the naked fact of our exertion in favour of the African slave having increased his miseries to an awful extent, with an immense sacrifice of life, is uncontradicted by the best-informed advocates of the slave measures—I mean men of practical information employed on the coast. I will cite one or two instances within my own knowledge. At the spot we are now blockading, about three thousand slaves have been collected by the agents for exportation; but the difficulties to get them away have been so great that few have been known to be shipped for twelve months. Provisions have been exhausted, and dreadful expedients, if report be true, have been resorted to for subsistence. Among others, and the least revolting, is driving them into the woods every morning, like herds of swine, to pick berries. Again—the slavers are obliged to make the most of any the slightest opportunity that offers. Frequently the heavy surf on the open coast beach prohibits the passing of ships' boats, and sometimes, also, the native canoes. When this occurs, and the slaver is anxious to run his cargo, the unfortunate devils are dragged through the surf to the boats, anchored outside, by lines attached to their persons. Men, women, and children, are served in this way. You may imagine what numbers must be drowned in such an operation. Prior to our interference, they could not afford to trifle with their lives in this way, as the supply equalled the demand; prices were low, and it was an object with the slaver to preserve all his cargo; the loss of a few slaves carried off the cream of his profits. Now, a few survivors will give a handsome return. Some of the vessels, apparently not much larger than our coasting vessels, have been taken with hundreds on board. Seeing is believing; but nothing less could have convinced me it was possible to stow so many in the space; the slave-deck where they are packed is not three feet high, sometimes it is merely a space between the beams and the water-casks. When a full vessel is taken we are obliged to make use of the slaver's crew to pack them away. At sunset this is done in the most clever manner, by the Spaniards making them all lay on the same side and fitting them in one by one, the projecting part of one body filling up a corresponding hollow. Our men are not sufficiently skilful to do this. I am told long practice is required. As a set-off to this, we sometimes catch a few lucky rascals and liberate them at Sierra Leone; but you may see by the parliamentary returns that the per-centage is very small. The station is now and has been considered healthy, although the few ships we have as yet communicated with have afforded a dead list of nine officers since our arrival, and men, no doubt, in proportion."

CAPTURE OF SLAVERS.

The Mutine's cruise, although short, has been so eventful, that we think the leading facts worthy of notice; and we have to express our regret that, whilst vigorously prosecuting her duties, she had the misfortune to ground near the Quillemane river, on the 26th of April last. This accident occurred in full pursuit of a large slaver; nor was the Mutine got off for the lapse of two hours, with the united exertions of every individual on board—all vying with each other for the preservation of their beautiful vessel; this strict discipline, combined with a hearty good-will, was at length happily effected, not, however, without the loss of her guns, which were thrown overboard, with the exception of one chase eighteen-pounder.

On the slaver perceiving the accident which had befallen her adversary, her medley crew, composed of Brazilians of all shades, Portuguese, Blacks, and Yankees, cheered most lustily, and renewed efforts were made for escape, and every possible stitch of sail packed on. Nothing daunted, the Mutine worked away; the water was started, and guns, shot, and many heavy articles speedily followed; having struck on a falling tide, no time was left for looking round; and when at last the little brig was once more fairly launched into deep water, the mainbrace was spliced (which ever ensures Jack's

warmest approbation), and all sail was again ordered to be made in chase, instead of waiting to ascertain damages. Three hearty cheers burst forth spontaneously from the crew, and off she went a second time (at half-past ten o'clock, a.m.) after her friend—now reduced to a mere speck on the horizon, having had a clear start of full twelve miles.

The wind varying from two knots to an eight knot breeze—out boats and in again, was the order of the day. This, not to throw a chance away, was often repeated; and, here it may be observed, the want of quarter-boats was fully made manifest, the in-and-out system not only occasioning delay, but much inconvenience and considerable risk.

With every disadvantage, thanks to the recent improvements in English naval architecture, the slaver was fairly done up, and captured just before sunset, after a seven hours' chase. The health of Mr Fileher, the constructor of the Mutine, was drunk with three times three, in compliment to his talent for having built so fast a craft. The slaver was found to be the Brazilian barque, Princeza Imperial, of about four hundred tons, equipped, provisioned, and watered for a thousand slaves; she had, by an admission of her crew, already realised ample fortunes for her owners, having escaped from the Mozambique in the years 1842, 1843, and 1844, with upwards of 2,500 slaves, worth fully £200,000.

It has been ascertained that the Princeza had heretofore sailed under the American flag, with whale-boats on the quarters, and so fitted in all respects as to pass for a vessel engaged in a whaling expedition. She has since been sent for adjudication to Sierra Leone, in charge of lieutenant the Hon. T. A. Pakenham.

The Mutine had the good fortune to make a second prize on the 5th of May, whilst becalmed at the head of Boyanna bay, where she was watering. A suspicious sail was descried from the masthead, having a light breeze in the offing. The boats were sent in pursuit under Lieutenant Mends, Lieutenant the Hon. F. Curzon, and Mr Furneaux, mate. A spirited and well-directed chase of some hours' duration took place, which ended in the capture of a large Arab vessel, having upwards of two hundred and twenty slaves on board. The Arab crew, twenty-five in number, were as savage-looking a set of gentry as one could desire to fall in with. They were well armed with tower muskets, loaded to the muzzle, together with formidable spears and cresces of every denomination. They, however, seeing our jolly tars nothing loath for a scrimmage, deemed it most prudent to jump overboard, and try their luck at swimming for the shore, at the moment we boarded; in this experiment several, including the captain, were drowned in the act of plunging, diving, and stabbing at the boats. Nine Portuguese slave-dealers were found in the Arab, but neither colours nor papers of any description could be discovered. This prize being found old and leaky, and unfit for taking the slaves to the Cape of Good Hope, was destroyed by Captain Crawford's orders.

It further appears, that from information received of a slaver (with 350 slaves) having put in for water in the neighbourhood of Boyanna Bay, the boats of the Mutine were again despatched on the 6th of May, in charge of Lieutenant Mends and Mr Furneaux, admiral's mate. These officers soon fell in with the object of their search, nor did the slaver perceive the proximity of the boats until within a cable's length distance and actually fired into; she, however, promptly hauled to the wind and made off, sailing away and sweeping in good style. This vessel was steered and most ably conducted by a Senor Quemlae, a man of reputed name and resources, said to have been an officer in the Spanish navy, and to have had repeated hairbreadth escapes from the cruisers on the western coast, as also off Cuba. Upon this occasion the Spaniard led the boats fully thirty miles off the land, and succeeded in getting clear about midnight, when the breeze increasing left the boats without a chance. During this most exciting chase, it is painful to relate that the slaves were actually thrown into the sea by these fiends. This horrible alternative was, no doubt, resorted to for the purpose of impeding the boats. One poor creature passed under the oars of the pin-nace, and many others are supposed to have perished. Mr Renaud, the master of the Mutine, fortunately coming up at the time in one of her boats, picked up seven negroes in the last stage of exhaustion. However, a little spirits, judiciously administered by that officer, speedily relieved them. As the Mutine, with nearly four hundred persons, including slaves and prisoners, was still employed refitting and watering at the head of Boyanna bay, the cutter was armed and sent off, on the 7th, with a strong party, under Lieutenant the Hon. F. Curzon, to examine the in-lets of the coast, and on the Bembatooka bay, in the hope of falling in with Senor Quemlae, but without success; on reaching the latter place, Lieutenant Curzon paid his respects to the King. The English officer was received and saluted by a guard of twenty men, in white military costume, similar to that worn by the Austrian soldiery. His Majesty, who was attired in the full dress of a post-captain of the British navy, spoke very tolerable English, and expressed his entire disapprobation of the slave trade, informing the Lieutenant that he had recently hung an Arab captain who put into Bembatooka, for being engaged in the traffic. Before the English officer was permitted to depart, his Majesty insisted on discussing a bottle of excellent champagne with him, and also very considerably made a present of poultry, vegetables, fruit, &c.

The slaves brought in by the Mutine, and landed here, are said to be in a very healthy state.

The Free Trade bazaar was to open at Manchester this morning.

EVERYBODY'S COLUMN.

There are 100,000 professed smugglers on the coasts of Spain.

At the coronation of George IV., seventeen of the most distinguished prizefighters of the day were employed, dressed as pages, to guard the entrances of Westminster Hall and Abbey, which they did most effectively.

The real number of Jesuits in the world at this moment, is computed, by the "Calendar at Rome," to be nearly 24,000.

The number of slaves in the world may be estimated as follows, in the following countries:—In Brazil, 2,500,000; United States, 2,600,000; Spanish Colonies, 800,000; French Colonies, 250,000; Dutch, Danish, and Swedish Colonies, 100,000; South American Republics, 400,000. Total number, 6,650,000.

The names of several clergymen continue to be advertised as railway directors, notwithstanding the caution that has been issued by the press.

The *Jamaica Dispatch* states, that Mr Whitmarsh has been remarkably successful in the rearing of silk-worms, and that the first specimen of Jamaica silk would be forwarded to England immediately.

Messrs Chambers, the eminent publishers of Edinburgh, printed last year 12,000,000 sheets of paper. Some numbers of their tracts have reached so high as 240,000 in circulation.

Alfred Tennyson, the author of "Locksley Hall," "The Lotus Eaters," "Ulysses," "The May Queen," and some other beautiful poems, which stamp him as one of the first poets of the age, has just received a pension of £200 per annum from her Majesty. Sir Robert Peel did the thing very delicately through Mr Hallam, the historian.

LADY SMOKERS.—Ladies of the first rank in Mexico take their little aromatic cigaritto. On paying a visit, the first act of politeness to a lady visitor is by the lady of the house, who takes one of those little wisps out of a golden vessel to light it, then touches it with her own lips, and afterwards gives it to her guest.

There is an old fellow, named William Mills, near Londonderry, hale and hearty, though his age is upwards of a century. He is living happily with his eighth wife.

SHOOTING A POLICEMAN.—We regret to say that an affair of this nature, which may turn out to be one of fatal consequence, occurred at Hotham street Bridewell, about half-past one o'clock on Sunday morning. It appears, that about that hour, three very respectably-dressed persons, gentlemen by their exterior, were found drunk and disorderly in one of the neighbouring streets, and in the act of attempting to break open a door. Upon being conveyed to Hotham street Bridewell they were searched, and upon the person of one a brace of pocket pistols was found. The pistols were laid upon the counter for a minute or two for the purpose of completing the search, and the person upon whom they were discovered seems to have put those present upon their guard, for, as our informant states, he distinctly declared, in an audible voice, that they were loaded. Immediately after, however, the youngest of his companions seized one of the pistols and fired at police-officer No. 418. The contents entered the bridge of the unfortunate man's nose, and passed, as was subsequently ascertained, in a slanting direction through his head. He was placed on a mattress in the Bridewell, and surgical assistance was speedily procured. The wound bled profusely. Subsequently he was conveyed to the infirmary in Brownlow street, where he lay during the whole of yesterday in a very precarious state. Up to last night the doctors were unable to extract the ball, and consequently to pronounce any opinion as to the probability of the man's recovery. There is every reason to fear that the pistol was loaded with ball or a large slug, for the wound is of such a nature as would have been inflicted with a charge of that kind, and a large slug has been extracted from the second pistol. It was rumoured yesterday that both the pistols had been loaded for the last six months, and that the owner had carried them with him upon a tour he made during the past summer through the south of England. The three prisoners, on being booked, gave fictitious names; but it has since been ascertained that their real names are Emanuel Bromilow, Thomas Benbow, and Thomas Francis Russell. The latter, who had the sum of £28 upon his person, fired the shot. One of them states that he is a medical man, and another that he is brother to a timber-merchant: Russell is an attorney. The unfortunate police-officer is an Irishman by birth. This day (Monday) the parties charged were brought before Mr Rush-ton and a bench of magistrates, when Benbow and Bromilow were charged with forcing open the door of a person called Wothing, in Hill street. They made no defence. The bench, after examining Wothing and one of the police officers, took up the case of Russell, who is an attorney. The witnesses in support of the charge were being examined when our express left Liverpool, so that we are unable to give the decision come to by the magistrates. Russell conducted his own defence with great coolness; but it was evident from his manner that he was suffering severely from the unfortunate position in which he has placed himself. The policeman still remains in a dangerous position. The ball has not yet been extracted.

Literature.

The Dissenter's Plea for his Nonconformity, exhibited in a Course of Lectures on the Rise, Reign, Religion, and Ruin of Antichrist, or Mystical Babylon. By W. JONES, M.A. Snow. pp. 536.

WE regard the author of this valuable volume with singular respect and regard. No living man is better able to employ the language which concludes his fifth lecture:—

"No man deserves the name of a Dissenter—at any rate, he does not understand the true grounds of dissent, the principles which should fairly entitle him to such an appellation—if he does not feel a full conviction that, though the highest dignities of the church and its most extensive resources were laid at his feet, he could not on any account partake of either the one or the other. His views of the kingdom of Christ must be completely changed, before he could take any part in the support of a system so derogatory to the honour of his Divine master, by introducing a power into that kingdom which he expressly condemns."—p. 97.

To those who adopt such sentiments this volume will be particularly precious. Its author is already well known in the departments of ecclesiastical history, and when we found him connecting with his acquisitions in that branch of literature, the advocacy of his principles as an unflinching Dissenter, we anticipated a valuable production. Nor have we been disappointed. The first lectures treat of the Spirituality of Christ's kingdom and its setting up in the world. The early history of Christianity is then traced out, and the manifestations of the rise of Antichrist, which the author, in the words of Dr Samuel Clarke, takes to mean, "a striving for temporal power and dominion,"—or in those of Bishop Lowth, "that deep system of worldly policy founded in the corruption and perversion of all the great principles of the gospel." In the 7th lecture Dissent is traced in its rise and progress, as exhibited among the Novatianists and Donatists of the 3rd century. Milner says of the first body, "Thus was formed the first body of Christians, who in modern language may be called Dissenters; that is, men who separate from the general church, not on grounds of doctrine, but discipline." It is his object to cast a slur upon the men. Those who remember his sneers will find an ample vindication here. The Dissenters are then traced among the Albigenses in France—the Paulicians in Asia Minor—Wycliffe and the Lollards—the Hussites, Waldenses, &c.

One of the most important chapters in the volume is the 14th, entitled, "Call to God's people to come out of Babylon." The case is strongly put, and the rhetorician will find few cases of metonymy in it.

The concluding lectures refer to prophetic points. XVI. The Millenarian hypothesis not reconcilable with Scripture. XVII. The conversion of the Jews. XVIII. Personal reign of Christ.

We believe the number of Dissenters strong in the belief and earnest in the advocacy of their principles to be daily increasing. They will find in this volume an armoury of weapons by which they may defend the truth. We hope to meet it often upon the shelves of our friends.

Some Account of the Orphan Working School, in the City road, Instituted in the Year 1758, for the Maintenance, Instruction, and Employment of Orphans and other Necessitous Children, with the Rules, List of Governors, Subscribers, &c.

THIS is one of the best of the many good institutions of our country, that seek to mitigate the severest forms of poverty and friendlessness. It has been in existence eighty-seven years; one thousand two hundred and five children have been brought up and educated by its means, most of whom have been placed in good situations, and not a few have risen to important stations in society, some even becoming governors of the very charity to which they were indebted, under God, for all. The number of children in the house at present is, one hundred and twenty. The present building not admitting of enlargement, the governors have determined to erect one capable of accommodating twice the present number, on an elevated spot, at Haverstock hill, Hampstead, where they have purchased a piece of land for the purpose. We commend their object, and also the general interests of the institution, to the liberal consideration of those whose "religion before God" is to remember and visit "the fatherless in their affliction."

The Terror of the Lord; or, a Solemn Argument with the Fearless. By EDWARD WHITE, minister of Eignbrook chapel. pp. 24. Jackson and Walford.

THIS lecture is intended to meet the case of those persons who object to the eternity of future punishments. It is founded on the principle that "a finite certainty is more influential than an infinite uncertainty using those terms here only in relation to the object's mind." If the propriety of so treating the subject be conceded, of which we say nothing, the lecture deserves praise. It is vigorous and earnest. We may well hope that many will lay to heart its solemn appeals.

Unhealthiness of Towns; its Causes and Remedies: a Lecture delivered at the Royal Institution, Liverpool, and the Athenæum, Manchester. By R. D. GRAINGER, Esq., Lecturer on Physiology at St Thomas's Hospital. pp. 48. Charles Knight.

THIS lecture, which has already appeared in several publications, deserves to be widely circulated. It is what many lectures on such like subjects are not—wise and sensible. There is no way of getting rid of the facts and reasonings of Mr Grainger. Would we could see a better prospect of their being attended to throughout the country!

Common Sense and the Rights of Conscience, vindicated against Apostolical Succession, and other Pretensions of Spiritual Despotism. In a series of Papers from the *Independent Whig*, and other sources. Parts III. and IV. Edited by ANDREW SCOTT. Edinburgh: Q. Dalrymple, South Frederick street. London: W. Strange, 21, Paternoster row.

De omnibus rebus et quibusdam aliis—creeds, penances, festivals, ceremonies, priestcraft, and all the abuses of Christianity connected with it, pass under review, and are very properly exposed and rebuked. But we have also some questionable remarks upon exclusive ministrations, and an attempt to disparage the ordinance of preaching, to which we attach the highest importance. If we were Plymouth Brethren, we might give these papers unqualified praise.

Religious Intelligence.

HANSLOPE.—On Wednesday, the 1st inst., a new, elegant, and commodious Baptist chapel was opened in Long street, Hanslope, Bucks, when interesting services were held. Two very appropriate sermons were preached: one in the afternoon by Mr J. H. Brooks, of Ridgmount, Beds, and one in the evening by Mr J. Watson, M.A., principal of Newport Pagnel college. The day being so fine, the attendance was very numerous and respectable. A large and convenient awning, erected in front of the chapel for the occasion, was found very useful to many who could not get within the doors. The devotional parts of the services were conducted by Messrs Marriott, of Milton; Stevens, of Blisworth; Brown (Independent), of Stoke Goldington; Moss (Independent), and Forster, of Stoney Stratford; Jayne, of Ronde, and others. A public tea was held in the chapel between the services, which was very numerously attended. The collections and donations during the day amounted to about £80.

WARRINGTON.—The ordination of Mr G. Jones, (late of Cheshunt College,) to the pastoral office, took place at St. John's Chapel, in the Countess of Huntingdon's connexion, Warrington, on Tuesday morning, the 30th of September.

DEVONPORT.—On Friday, Oct. 3rd, Mr. W. A. Gillson was recognised as the pastor of the Baptist Church, assembling in Pembroke-street, Devonport.

TENBY SOUTH PARADE CHAPEL.—A commodious and elegant Baptist chapel was opened for divine service in this town on Sunday, 5th October, 1845; when Mr W. Griffiths read and prayed, and Mr Jenkin Thomas, of Cheltenham, preached in the morning. Mr M. Phillips, of Pembroke, read and prayed; Mr J. H. Thomas, of Milford, preached in the afternoon; Mr Owen read and prayed. Mr Jenkin Thomas preached in the evening. The chapel will seat 450, having commodious vestries attached to it, and is situate in the most eligible spot in the town. Forty-eight pounds were collected towards the debt.

LIBERAL COLLECTION.—The amount of the collections on the opening of Gillespie Relief Church, in Glasgow, last week, was £405 10s. 6d.

WINDSOR.—On Sunday, October 5th, the Independent chapel, High street, was re-opened for public worship (having been taken by the friends of Congregational Dissent, who have seceded from the Church in William street), when two excellent and appropriate sermons were preached by Mr S. Bell, late of Lancaster. The congregations were large and respectable, and, in the evening, the place was so crowded that many were unable to obtain admittance.

NORTHAMPTON.—On Monday, Oct. 6th, 1845, the Wesleyan Association held their first anniversary in this town, when about 170 persons sat down to tea in their tabernacle, King street. As the tea was furnished gratuitously, the proceeds will be appropriated to the cause of God. After tea the meeting was addressed by Messrs Brown (Baptist), Hancock, Wright, Brown, Clack, and Heywood, of the Wesleyan Association. A firm attachment to the liberal principles of the gospel was evinced. The proceeds of the tea, after the incidental expenses, were £4. This church was established thirteen months since, commencing with three members, and having now more than fifty-three.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—BRADFORD.—The anniversary of the Bradford auxiliary to this society was held during last week. Mr Milne, a missionary from China, and Dr Massie, of Manchester, attended as a deputation from the parent Society. On Monday evening the public meeting was held in Horton-lane chapel. James Garnet, Esq., the treasurer of the auxiliary, occupied the chair. Bradford Christians (he said) had, by determined and generous efforts, cleared the debts burdening their chapels; the spirit was transmitted to Leeds, and there, too, manifested itself in acts of liberality and munificence. The people of Leeds, feeling themselves freed from their encumbrance, had thrown their liberality into another channel, and had contributed very largely to the missionary work, and he thought their example was to be received by the meeting as the reaction of that movement which had been originated in Bradford. He had not words to express the feelings with which, when he entered the vestry near the time for commencing the meeting, he found a letter enclosing a £100 note, given by some pious wealthy individual for the use of the London Missionary Society. The letter contained but a line or two, stating that the donor was induced to the step by reading an article in the last *Evangelical Magazine*, and it was unaccompanied by any signature or any mark by which he could conjecture who the individual was. The collections made at the several services, the public meeting, and the breakfast, were in round numbers as follows:—Horton-lane chapel collections, £100; Salem chapel, £45; College chapel, £25 10s.; total £170 10s. At the public meeting, £24, and a donation from a friend of £100. At the breakfast, £9, and donations to the Chinese mission fund, £11 15s. Grand total, £315 5s.

TAUNTON.—An interesting meeting was held in Taunton, on Monday, the 5th inst., on behalf of the London Missionary Society, at which T. Thompson, Esq., of Poundsford park, presided. After the divine blessing had been sought by Mr W. Gammon, the chairman introduced the business of the evening by referring to the progress which the Society had made during the past fifty years. Mr Thompson then noticed the recent termination of the jubilee

year, and urged the importance of preparing our children, and our children's children, for a glorious centenary in 1895, and to the increase of the Society's means, and to fervent persevering prayers, associated with unwonted liberality. That all classes of the community should be invited to take their respective share, that we should especially awake to the removal of every impediment in the way of missionary enterprise, that no time should be lost in opposing the errors of the times—that he deemed the labours of the Tractarians most injurious to the growth and to the success of the missionary cause—that it was deeply to be regretted, that within the past few days efforts had been made by the clergy of this and of neighbouring towns, to forward the progress of the Gospel Propagation Society, and which, according to the declaration of the estimable Bishop of Calcutta, "was spreading a moral blight over the field of missionary operations in India, which, if not counteracted, might prove fatal to the progress of scriptural truth in our Eastern empire." The various Dissenting ministers in the town also addressed the meeting on the advance of Christianity in heathen lands.

FATAL ACCIDENT OFF BATTERSEA.—On Monday, between five and six o'clock, another melancholy and fatal accident took place nearly opposite the Red House Tavern, Battersea, by which an elderly gentleman named George Rutten, of the Vauxhall-bridge-road, lost his life. It seems that the unfortunate deceased and a friend hired a small pleasure boat for the purpose of proceeding down the river. They were rowing very gently down with the stream when they, by some means, came in contact with a heavily laden barge. The force of the collision turned their boat, a "funny," completely over, immersing them in the water instantly. An alarm was immediately made by the persons who witnessed the accident on shore, and several boatmen rowed to the spot, but before they could get to them the deceased had disappeared. The other gentleman was fortunately saved by clinging to the headpart of the barge.

SIR JOHN MARSHALL'S WALNUTS.—The mother of the boy who was sentenced to pay 15s. for a few walnuts, valued at 6d., the property of Sir John Marshall, Knight, K.C.B., at Gillingham, entered the court of the Rochester petty sessions on Monday, the 6th instant, Mrs Millam observing, that the money had been given her by a gentleman named Captain Underwood, at Gillingham, for the purpose of relieving her son from going to prison. It appeared, also, that some humane gentleman sent to the county court a post-office order for the amount; and other sums have been forwarded for the same benevolent object.

METROPOLITAN DRAPERS' ASSOCIATION.—The assistants of the Chelsea district, with many ladies and friends, took tea together in the Assembly rooms, Sloane square, on Friday evening. Before tea commenced, Mr Rogers, the secretary, rose and stated that he had a communication to make which he was sure would be received with pleasure by all. The committee had that day received an answer from Lord Grosvenor, who had kindly consented to preside over a meeting to be held at the end of October, in Covent Garden theatre. After the repast, several gentlemen addressed the meeting, many of whom alluded to the happiness they had that evening derived from social intercourse, of which the assistants of the metropolis had hitherto been deprived, owing to the late hour shops were kept open. Donations to the amount of £30 were subscribed to the £5,000 fund. The meeting broke up soon after half-past ten o'clock, and the company separated, all apparently delighted with the evening's entertainment.

The arrival of vessels in almost all the ports of the kingdom has been unusually great during the past fortnight.

BIRTH.

Oct. 6, at High Wycombe, the wife of Mr R. S. CUMING, draper, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 25, at the Old Meeting, Bedford, Mr S. HARTROP, to Miss E. JEFFERIES, both of Bolnhurst.

Oct. 7, at Carr's-lane Chapel, Birmingham, Mr WILLIAM GUEST, of Bilston, Staffordshire, to SARAH ANN, only daughter of Mr ALLPORT, Colemore row, Birmingham.

Oct. 7, by license, at Salem Chapel, Cheltenham, Mr JAMES FIDEL, of Farringdon, to Miss BECKINGSALL, of the former place.

Oct. 7, at Counterslip Chapel, Bristol, Mr JOSEPH MITCHELL, of Downend, to MARY ANN, daughter of Mr JAMES BIGWOOD, Bristol.

Oct. 8, at the Baptist Chapel, St Ives, Hunts, Mr JOHN BRASHER MASON, of Cambridge, to Miss MARY ANN HEWSON, of St Ives.

Oct. 9, at the Baptist Chapel, Oakham, by Mr W. Smith, minister of Wymondham, Mr G. ROYCE, Wincanton, Somersetshire, eldest son of Mr G. Royce, carrier, of Oakham, to ELIZABETH, only daughter of Mr T. TIDD, of Ashwell, Rutland.

DEATHS.

Oct. 5, at Margate, Miss HARRIET DALGLEISH, daughter of the late Mr S. Dalgleish, timber merchant, King's cross, Battle bridge, aged 29.

Oct. 6, at the Paragon, Hackney, PETER ELLIS, Esq., in his 74th year.

Trade and Commerce.

Friday, October 10.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to an act of 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 85:—

The Wesleyan Chapel, Burslem, Staffordshire.
The Church of our Immaculate Lady, of Budock, Cornwall.

BANKRUPTS.

BROWN, WILLIAM, and PRESTON, THOMAS, Manchester, cotton spinners, Oct. 21 and Nov. 18; solicitors, Messrs Humphreys and Co., Chancery lane, London; and Messrs Cunliffe and Co., Manchester.

ELLIOTT, JON, Beer lane, Great Tower street, City, ship smith, Oct. 18, and Nov. 15; solicitor, Mr Hodgson, Great Tower street.

FARRAR, JOSEPH, and FARRAR, JOHN, Leeds, woolstaplers, Oct. 24, and Nov. 14; solicitors, Messrs Jacques and Edwards, Ely place; Mr G. Edwards, Halifax; and Mr Cronheim, Leeds.

GLOVER, ELIZABETH, Shelton, Staffordshire, publican, Oct. 23, and Nov. 11; solicitors, Mr T. Griffin, Shelton; and Messrs Motteran and Knowles, Birmingham.

LILLY, JOHN, Hanbury, Worcestershire, farmer, Oct. 30, and Nov. 20; solicitors, Messrs Hydes and Tymbs, Worcester; and Mr G. Hall, New Boswell court, London.

DIVIDENDS.

William Coates, sen., and William Coates, jun., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, wine merchants, second and final dividend of 4s. 9d. and 5-16ths of a penny, on the 11th inst. or any following Saturday—Lawrence Roston and John Roston, Edenfield, Lancashire, manufacturers, final dividend of 1d. and 3-16ths of a penny, on Oct. 22, or any subsequent Wednesday—William Mainwaring, Birmingham, surgeon, final dividend of 73d., on Oct. 22, or any subsequent Wednesday—George Gilchrist and John Macquoy Gilchrist, Liverpool, merchants, first dividend of 9d., on Oct. 13, or any subsequent Monday—Benjamin Harrison Hunter, Liverpool, merchant, dividend of 1s., on Oct. 13, or any subsequent Monday—William Thompson, Rawdon, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturer, first and final dividend of 6s. 1d., on Oct. 13, and any day after.

Tuesday, October 14th.

BANKRUPTS.

ASHWORTH, THOMAS, and KEYWORTH, MICHAEL SEPTIMUS, Manchester, common brewers, October 27, November 24; solicitors, Mr Thomas T. Harding, Manchester; and Messrs Maples and Co., Frederick's place, Old Jewry, London.

CHAPMAN, ROBERT JAMES, Clapham, Surrey, market gardener, October 22, November 19; solicitor, Mr Buchanan, Basinghall street, London.

GIBSON, HENRY GEORGE, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, chemist, October 24, November 28; solicitors, Mr Plumtre, Temple, London; and Mr G. W. Oram, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

SHILLAM, THOMAS FIELDER, of Dudbridge, Gloucestershire, wool broker, October 28, November 28; solicitors, Mr Brisley, Pancreas lane, Cheapside; and Mr Paris, Stroud.

WILLIAMS, JAMES SMITH, 6, Clement's lane, Lombard street, City, master mariner, October 23, November 18; solicitor, Mr Keighley, Basinghall street.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

SOMMERVILLE, JAMES MUIR, and MOFFAT, JAMES, Glasgow, merchants, October 20, November 10.

WILLIAMSON, THOMAS, Biggar, fletcher, October 17, November 10.

WOOD, CHARLES, late of Dumbarton, but now of Port-Glasgow, ship builder, October 18, November 10.

DIVIDENDS.

J. Scott, Birmingham, gun maker, final div. of 43d., Oct. 28, and every subsequent Tuesday—W. Jones, Acton, Middlesex, grocer, first div. of 7d., Oct. 15 and two subsequent Wednesdays—J. Farren, Nine Elms, Surrey, corn dealer, sec. div. of 9d., Oct. 15 and two subsequent Wednesdays.

BRITISH FUNDS.

	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per cent. Consols	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
Ditto for Account...	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
3 per cent. Reduced	—	—	—	97½	97½	97½
New 3½ per cent.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Long Annuities...	—	11	—	10½	10½	11½
Bank Stock	—	—	208	207½	208	206½
India Stock	256	—	—	—	—	—
Exchequer Bills	48pm	50pm	52pm	52pm	53pm	51pm
India Bonds	67	67	67	67	63	63

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Belgian	99½	Mexican	31½
Brazilian	86	Peruvian	38½
Buenos Ayres	—	Portuguese 5 per cent.	—
Columbian	18	Ditto converted	60½
Danish	—	Russian	113½
Dutch 2½ per cent.	60½	Spanish Active	26½
Ditto 4 per cent.	94½	Ditto Passive	6½
French 3 per cent.	—	Ditto Deferred	16

RAILWAY SHARES.

Birmingham & Gloucester	129	London & Croydon Trunk	25
Blackwall	—	London and Greenwich	104
Bristol and Exeter	100	Ditto New	—
Eastern Counties	234	Manchester and Leeds	78
Edinburgh and Glasgow	80	Midland Counties	174
Grand Junction	—	Ditto New Shares	38
Great North of England	220	Manchester and Birm.	88½
Great Western	164	Midland and Derby	174
Ditto Half	43	Ditto New	26
Ditto Fifth	18	South Eastern and Dover	42½
London and Birmingham	219	South Western	79
London & Birm. ½ Shares	26	Ditto New	6½
London and Brighton	69½	York and North Midland	117

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, OCT. 13.

Our supply of English wheat this morning was very moderate, and the condition of most of the samples from Kent very inferior. We experience a fair demand for both English and free foreign wheat, at an advance of 2s. per qr. over the prices of this day week; whilst bonded must be noted 3s. per quarter dearer. The weather with us has been fine the last two days, but the accounts from the north with regard to harvest continue very unfavourable; in addition to which a good deal of alarm is excited by the information received from Ireland respecting the potato disease, which appears to show itself now in various parts of that country. The supplies of barley continue inadequate to the demand, and prices are 2s. per quarter higher than last Monday. Beans in good request, at fully last week's rates, and peas 2s. per qr. dearer, best boilers fetching 52s. per qr. to-day. We have very short arrivals of oats, and the trade for this article this morning was brisk at an advance of fully 1s. per qr. over the terms of this day week. There is a great demand for lock oats, and Archangel are worth 19s., Swedish and other feed 20s. to 21s. per qr. Our millers raised the price of flour to 60s. per sack this morning.

Wheat, Red	56 to 56½	Malt, Ordinary	50 to 54
Fine	56 to 73	Pale	56 to 64
White	62 to 72	Rye	30 to 32
Fine	67 to 70	Peas, Hog	40 to 42
Flour, per sack	48 to 60	Maple	42 to 47
Barley	27 to 30	Boilers	50 to 52
Malt	36 to 38	Beans, Ticks	40 to 44

Beans, Pigeon	42 to 46	Wheat	54s. 8d.
Harrow	35 to 41	Barley	30 to 39
Oats, Feed	23 to 26	Oats	22 to 5
Fine	23 to 27	Rye	33 to 7
Poland	23 to 26	Beans	42 to 6
Potato	26 to 27	Peas	38 to 3

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR

Wheat	56s. 0d.
Barley	31 to 1
Oats	23 to 4
Rye	33 to 8
Beans	43 to 1
Peas	42 to 6

AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE

Wheat	54s. 8d.
Barley	30 to 9
Oats	22 to 5
Rye	33 to 7
Beans	42 to 6
Peas	38 to 3

SEEDS.

Red cloverseed in improved demand, at 2s. advance; white and trefoil firm, but not dearer. Fine canary 9s. per quarter higher. Prices of other articles remained much as on this day week.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday, Oct. 13.

The arrivals last week from Ireland were 13,566 firkins butter and 2,603 bales bacon, and from foreign ports 7,945 casks butter. In the butter market, during the past week, we experienced but a very limited demand, and the business transacted was at a decline of about 2s. per cwt. on our previous rates; the market closed dull at the reduction. The bacon market was very dull and depressed; sales being pressed, prices rapidly gave way; prime new sizeable sold at 55s. to 56s. landed, and a sale was reported of prime mild cured sizeable at 48s., and heavy 45s., on board, for shipment in November and the five following months. Lard meets a slow sale.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, Oct. 13.

The market is very firm, with a fair business doing. The duty is called £160,000 to £165,000.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Oct. 13.

An extensive supply of foreign stock has been again imported for our market since this day se'nnight, 31 oxen and 13 pigs having been received from Hamburg, 164 oxen and cows, 488 sheep, and 3 calves, by steamers from Rotterdam. The oxen and sheep have come to hand in very middling condition; but the cows of considerably improved quality. To-day there were on offer 174 oxen and cows, together with 396 sheep, chiefly from Holland. The former were chiefly disposed of, at from £14 10s. to £18 5s.; the latter, 39s. to 44s. per head. The following is an official account of the importations during the last three years, ending on the 5th of September in each year:—

	1843.	1844.	1845.
Oxen and bulls	556	1,442	5,836
Cows	270	538	3,093
Calves	32	40	469
Sheep	159	344	3,783
Lambs	5	15	105
Swine and Hogs	243	186	403
Totals	1,964	2,565	13,679

The arrivals of beasts from our own grazing districts fresh up this morning were again extensive; but, generally speaking, of middling quality. For the prime Scots, &c., the demand was steady, at fully last week's quotations, viz., from 3s. 10d. to 4s. per 8lbs; but the middling and inferior breeds were a slow inquiry, at barely stationary prices. From the northern counties we received about 1,600 shorthorns; from the eastern districts, 300 Scots, home-breds, and shorthorns; from the western and midland counties, 500 Herefords, Devons, runts, &c.; from other parts of England, 500 of various breeds; from Scotland, 90 Scots; and from Ireland, 100 beasts. The numbers of sheep were but moderate. The best half-breeds sold steadily. With other breeds the trade was inactive. In prices we can notice no alteration. For calves, the numbers of which were by no means large, we had a slow sale, at Friday's currencies. Pigs were in good request, and prices were well supported.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef	3s. 4d. to 2s. 8d.	Veal	3s. 6d. to 4s. 4d.
Mutton	3 4 4 4	Pork	3 10 5 4

SUPPLIES.

Oct. 14, 1844.

	Oct. 14, 1844.	Oct. 13, 1845.
Beasts	3,628	3,818
Sheep	31,090	28,000
Calves	118	109
Pigs	378	391

NEWGATE and LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Oct. 13.

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.

Inferior Beef	2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d.	Inf. Mutton	3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.
Middling do	2 8 2 10	Mid. ditto	3 10 4 2
Prime large	3 0 3 2	Prime ditto	4 4 4 6
Prime small	3 4 3 6	Veal	3 8 4 8
Large Pork	4 0 4 8	Small Pork	4 10 5 6

WOOL.

LEEDS, Oct. 10.—Sales of combing and clothing wools continue without any perceptible alteration. Prices are stationary. LIVERPOOL, Oct. 11.—There is still a fair demand for laid Highland wool. The manufacturers having now got a fair supply for immediate wants, we may expect less doing for the next few weeks. In white Highland a little more doing; several clips of good crossed and Cheviots have been sold this week at full prices; inferior not wanted.

FOREIGN.—We have no alteration to report this week. There continues, if anything, to be more demand for low wools of all kinds, which have been heavy of sale for some time. The report of the sales progressing favourably in London will no doubt have its effect ere long. Import for the week, 377 bales; previously this year, 43,348 bales.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 10.—We have had a very dull market throughout the past week; the demand has been limited, and the sales comparatively few. Prices, particularly of American descriptions, have a downward tendency.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, Oct. 11.—At per load of 36 trusses.

Old Meadow	84s. to 108s.	New Clover Hay	80s. to 105s.
New ditto	70 to 95	Old ditto	105 to 126
Useful Old ditto	—	Oat Straw	34 to 36
Fine Upland ditto	—	Wheat Straw	56 to 58

COAL EXCHANGE, Oct. 10.

Stewart's, 19s. 0d.; Hetton's, 19s. 3d.; Braddyll's Hettons, 19s. 3d. Ships arrived this week, 153.

GROCERIES, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14.

TEA.—The deliveries continue large, amounting in the last week to 496,000 lbs. About 22,000 packages are declared for public sale to-morrow.

COFFEE.—4,000 bags Ceylon offered in auction were only sold in part, at rather lower rates. Ordinary to good ordinary fetched 46s. 6d. to 48s. 6d. per cwt. Plantation fine ordinary fetched 69s. to 60s., peaberry 70s. to 76s. per cwt.

SUGAR.—The trade bought 500 hhds and tierces at full rates, including two public sales of 100 hhds Barbadoes, which fetched 51s. 6d. to 54s. 6d. for middling to good yellow, and 65 hhds St Vincent, which sold at 46s. to 49s. for ordinary to middling grey. There was more doing in refined goods, standard lumps selling at 66s. to 66s. 6d., and brown grocery at 54s. to 65s. per cwt. A small parcel of Mauritius, in auction, fetched full market prices.

RUMS.—Leewards proof are selling at 2s. to 2s. 1d., and Calcutta proof, with certificate, at 1s. 11d. to 1s. 11½d. per gall.

INDIGO.—10,498 chests have now passed the chair, of which 4,592 were withdrawn, and about 20,000 sold, leaving about 3,900 actually sold. Several marks of Madras and Kurpahs were bought in 2d. above the July rates.

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1. The New Analysis at the head of each chapter shows the leading subjects of its contents; and, as the REFLECTIONS are founded on the Analysis, the reader may find it desirable to read each article of the Analysis in connexion with the corresponding Reflection; thus (Gen. i.)—

"1. *Origin of Creation.* 1. The great first cause of Creation was God. This chapter, &c. The observations in the Reflections are, however, so made as to render them in complete order for reading without the use of the Analytical Heading, which heading may be of separate utility in expounding a chapter.

In reading the chapter several things are to be noticed:—
 2. Passages in Brackets show that they may be omitted in Family Reading, being mostly chronological, or eastern metaphors, or statements of iniquity, liable to abuse by the ignorant and thoughtless.

3. Words, followed by words in brackets, show that the latter are more suitable substitutes, being not so coarse as those of the early translation; or, in some instances, those passages give a rendering much more clear for the plain reader, without generally introducing any learned criticisms.

4. Where a division of a chapter is marked at the left hand, among the verses, as in Gen. ii. 7, where (chap. ii.) occurs, and in Gen. iv. 25, where (chap. v.) occurs, it is to signify that learned critics have thought those divisions more desirable than those in our common Bibles; the reader will, however, observe, that they are so marked as not to interfere with the usual numbering of our common chapters or verses, both remaining as before familiar to the eye. In Gen. ii. the first six verses are thought to belong to chap. i. In Gen. iv. the two last verses are thought to belong to chap. v., and so for other like divisions. These divisions may frequently be useful for the better understanding of the connexion of the subject.

5. Some passages are printed in a poetical form, like blank verse, as Gen. iv. 23, "Ye wives of Lamech," &c., showing that they are so in the original; and in reading the Psalms, Proverbs, and Prophets, which, as well as Job and Solomon's Song, are poetical books, the plain reader will often see the force and beauty of the passage, by observing the parallels, and particularly the antithesis, or contrast, which they are intended to exhibit. As, for example, Prov. xii. 1, 2—

1. "Whoso loveth instruction, loveth knowledge;
 But he that hateth reproof is brutish."
 2. A good man obtaineth favour of the Lord;
 But a man of wicked devices will he condemn."

6. The Paragraphs are often differently marked from those of our common Bibles. These ought to connect, instead of which they often confound or divide subjects. The aim of the paragraphs in this Bible has been to correct these defects.

7. The passages interspersed in brackets, when in Roman characters, with C. O. prefixed, point out to the reader the Chronological Order of reading. As, for instance, the history in the book of Job is considered to have occurred before many of the events which are recorded in the book of Genesis; it is therefore marked for reading, Gen. ch. xi. Many of the Psalms are connected in order with events recorded in the Historical Books, though they are collected together as one volume of sacred poetry; and many of the prophetic predictions were given at periods, the history of which is connected without them in Kings, Chronicles, &c., while the predictions are classed together. The Prophets, also, are not given exactly in the order in which they prophesied, but are arranged according to their size and importance, the shorter prophecies being placed last in the prophetic volume. It may not be advisable to disturb the usual order in Family reading; but for closet use the Chronological order will be found valuable, as it corrects these anomalies in our common Bibles.

8. The passages marked at the foot of each chapter, in italics, are Scriptural Expositions of the subject of that chapter, and may be used by the private reader as he would use marginal references.

9. The dates of the months prefixed to certain chapters are not designed to direct the Family Reading, but the Closet Reading, of those who have leisure to peruse the whole Bible in the year. The Old Testament is, for the most part, to be read in the morning, and the New Testament in the evening, with a few portions of the Old, including the Psalms. Family readers are left to make their own arrangement, as are closet readers who cannot adopt the plan.

10. The Questions affixed are just sufficient to embrace the main facts or truths recorded in each chapter, and to keep alive the attention and inform the minds of the servants and children of a family. The reader may multiply or diminish them at pleasure.

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BYNNER'S PATENT ECONOMIC GAS-BURNER.
 Nos. 000 00 0 1 2 3 4 5
 Equal in candles to—
 7 9 13 15 18 22 28 32
 Burns gas per hour—
 3ft 5ft 5½ft 6½ft 7ft 8½ft 11ft 12ft
 The cost of Gas, at London price, 7s. per 1,000, is 1d. per dozen feet.

THE Peculiar Advantages of this Burner are that it consumes a FOURTH LESS GAS THAN ANY OTHER, that it is SHADOWLESS, and the FLAME STEADY. These results are obtained by a proper regulation of the admission of the air, whereby the most complete combustion of the gas is effected, producing a flame the most brilliant, and of a form the most perfect, which has yet been seen. Thus, the BEST LIGHT, at the LEAST COST, is obtained; THE ESCAPE OF SMOKE and OF DELETERIOUS MATTER IS PREVENTED; and from the steadiness of the flame, the BREAKAGE OF CHIMNEY GLASSES IS ALMOST ENTIRELY AVOIDED.

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 PATENT PORTER'S LATCHES.
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 STEWART'S PATENT CASTOR and ELASTIC HINGE.
 RUSSELL'S PATENT GAS TUBES, &c.
 GAS FITTINGS of EVERY DESCRIPTION.

The accuracy of the above calculations may be tested by meters at the warehouse.

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